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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXII NO. 303 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

"Virtual Repudiation Of Irwin's Announcement"

No Dominion Status For India

WORKERS RIGHT TO BE HEARD

T.U.C.'s Programme To Meet British Cabinet's 'Challenge'

In the course of a scathing indictmnt of the J. P. C. scheme, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta addressing a meeting of the General Council of the National Federation of Trade Unions on Monday referred to the striking unanimity of country's condemnation of the "Reforms Proposals" and suggested an All-Party Conference to decide upon a common line of action to meet the "challenge" of the British Cabinet.

"Unacceptable To Workers"

The meeting in one of its resolutions condemned the J. P. C. Report as unacceptable in that it holds no prospect of Indian masses and working classes ever securing an adequate and effective voice in the legislatures and administration of the country.

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

The General Council of National Trades Union Federation of India met this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the Federation at Servants of India Society premises. Fifteen delegates representing seven groups of Trades Unions with representation of 1,25,000 workers attended the meeting, Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale also attended.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta addressing the delegates surveyed the development of Trade Union movement in the country and the world in general and said:—

THE YEAR'S EVENTS

"The year that is coming to a close has been eventful in many ways, both nationally and internationally. The spread of Fascism, the continuance of the world depression and the efforts made to lift it have profoundly affected the moral and material conditions of labour all over the world. On the whole it is sad to contemplate that the Labour Movement has received a setback owing to the combined effects of the factors mentioned above. On the other side of the account is the entry of Russia into International Labour Organisation and also the entry of the United States of America.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR

"At Home the position can be surveyed from three stand points Firstly, we have to see how far the country has progressed in the direction of political freedom; secondly, we have to examine the attitude of the Government of the country towards labour and the Trade Union Movement; and thirdly we have to see what progress the Trade Union Movement is making on its own initiative and intrinsic worth."

INCOMPATIBLE

Dealing with the J.P.C. Report he said, "For seven years the authorities both in India and England have been examining the question of India's constitutional advance and he would be a bold man who could say that this protracted examination has resulted in broadening the bounds of freedom for our people. From beginning to end the examination has been conducted on the footing that the domination of Whiteman in this country shall continue and that if it is possible to grant freedom consistently with such domination, it may be given. The result is that each year of fresh examination has revealed more clearly than before that foreign domination and national freedom are incompatible. That is the result of the dreary proceedings of the Round Table Conferences and of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

If the White Paper proposals were unacceptable to us, the scheme of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is even more so. The reservation of the Defence and Foreign affairs in the hands of the Governor-General the extraordinary powers vested in the Governor-General and the Governors the innumerable safeguards against real power getting into the hands of the people, the predominance of the Foreign vested interests, the dead weight of the Indian Princes thrown in the scale against the march of democracy and the vivisection of the people through Communal electorates, the proposal for indirect election to the Federal Assembly, the Second Chamber in the Provinces—all these are conclusive evidence of the fact that the British Cabinet is offering us in the name of political freedom only a caricature of it. Public opinion in India is far too enlightened to be deceived by the pretentious paraphernalia of democracy without its soul. The policy of real repression and sham reforms stands fully exposed.

WHAT NEXT?

"The political parties in the country have denounced these reactionary proposals with striking unanimity, no single party has a good word to say about them. All the boosting of these proposals by the Viceroy, the Provincial Satraps and other leading lights of the Governing Class will make no difference. But the question which has been exercising us most is what next? Whether we shall accept these proposals or reject them. I confess that all the controversies that are current about the rejection or acceptance are irrelevent. Whatever the Indian opinion about them, they are going to be forced upon us and may soon become the law of the land and in actual working order. In the face of this fact all talk about accepting the scheme or rejecting it is beside the point. If by rejecting the reforms is meant shutting our eyes to them or ignoring them, that would be sheer impossibility.

"The new Act is certain to be a most reactionary imposition; nevertheless we have to combine to ward off its sinister influences. The task before practical statesmanship in India is not to bend our necks or knees before this constitutional effrontery, effusive and hypocritical and to waste time in talking about accepting it or rejecting it, but it lies in so mobilising the nationalist forces against the reforms as to show up their utter hollowness and unworkability. For this purpose all parties should meet together in the spirit of real helpfulness and decide upon some common line of action. If such a Conference is called we shall, I am sure, gladly co-operate.

"Secondly, we have to consider the attitude of Government to-

(Continued on page 9.)

ITALY'S DEMAND ON ABYSSINIA

Settlement, After Receiving Full Reparation For Ualual Incident

ROME, Dec. 24.

Italy's willingness to negotiate a settlement of the dispute with Abyssinia only after receiving the full reparation for the incident at Ualual was expressed in a communication despatched to the League to-day.

The note denies Abyssinian allegations and declares, the incident at Ualual constitutes only one in the long series of such occurrences.—Reuter.

"ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING"

LATER.

The Italian Note reiterates that that the Italian post at Ualual was attacked without warning or provocaton. It says that few days before the attack, the Ethiopian commander demanded the right to advance on Ualual and on receiving an official refusal, tried to profit by his momentary superiority by a surprise attack.

It adds that since the 1908 treaty, the Italian Government has been ready to proceed with the delimitation of frontiers and the work began in 1910, but was interrupted owing to the difficulties created by Ethiopia. Italy is still ready to resume after satisfaction has been given for the flagrant aggression at ualual, whereby the Ethiopian Government violated the treaties with Italy and the League Covenant.—Reuter.

S. I. Chamber Falls In Line

Supports Federation's Views On J. P. C. Report

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce considered the scheme of reforms embodied in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report, and after lengthy discussion, resolved to support the views expressed by the Federation of Indian Chambers and urge the British Government to await the opinions of various public bodies and legislatures.—A. P.

DELHI SOCIALISTS TO CONFER

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

A decision to hold a Congress Socialist Conference here sometime in next month was taken today at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Socialist Party.

The Committee has decided that necessary arrangement should be made in this connection.

It was further resolved that labour and peasants union should be organised in Sugar Mill areas in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar Districts. A draft constitution of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party also was adopted.—United Press.

NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Benares Invitation To Be Pressed At U. P. Political Conference

The Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, Benares, wires as follows under date 24th December:—

Benares Congressmen have decided to invite the next Congress here. Local delegates to the Etawah Conference will press hard for the acceptance of Benares as the venue of next session of the Congress.

The nucleus of the Reception Committee has been already formed for making preliminary arrangements. Substantial financial assistance has been guaranteed.

This Benares invitation has the support of all the districts in the claim to hold the Congress after thirty years.—A. P.

Final Decision For Its Venue Will Be Taken At Etawah

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

Though local Congressmen have already made a start with preparations, in connection with the next session of the Indian National Congress in Lucknow in 1935, it appears the final decision, in regard to its venue has not yet been taken. Agra has now extended, an invitation to hold the session there and is pressing its claims on the Provincial Congress Committee to choose it as the venue.

On the other hand a resolution has been adopted at joint meeting of the Lucknow district and the Town Congress Committees requesting the provincial body to accept its invitation to hold the session at Lucknow. The question will finally be decided at Etawah meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee on 27th December.—A.P.

Agra Invites Congress

The Secretary of the Agra Congress Committee writes:—

A meeting of the Agra Congress Committee held on December 19 under the Presidentship of Seth Achal Singh, passed resolutions for holding.

(1) A Swadeshi Exhibition in Agra and (2) authorising Seth Achal Singh to invite the 49th session of All-India National Congress to Agra at the forthcoming session of the Provincial Political Conference to be held in Etawa.

BURMA AND INDIA

Anti-Separationist Conference

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

It is understood that two anti-Separationist Conferences for Upper and Lower Burma will be held at Mandalay on 30th December and at Rangoon on 1st and 2nd January respectively to discuss the J. P. C. report with a view to rejecting it. Participants among others will be U. Chit Hlaing's party, Doctor Ba Maw's party, Bandoola U. Sein G. C. B. A., and Mingalun G. C. B. A.

It may be mentioned that a few other Anti-Separationist parties have not decided so far to participate in these Conferences.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU FOR MULTAN

MULTAN, Dec. 21.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is reaching Multan on 4th January on her return after finishing Sind tour. On the same evening, she will address a public meeting under the auspices of the local Congress Committee.—A.P.

Bihar And Karnatak Give The Lead

ONE LAKH OF MEMBERS IN THREE MONTHS

BOMBAY PROMISES 50,000

Congress Secretary Commends Example To Other Provinces

PATNA, Dec. 24.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee announces that Bihar and Karnatak have kept before them a programme of enrolling one lakh of Congress members each and Bombay 50,000 for the next three months. He invites other provinces to fix such quotas for themselves and inform the Office.

CONGRESS TIME-TABLE.

The following time table has been adopted by Congress Working Committee at Patna.

The last date of enrolment of Congress members in the Primary Committee who will be qualified to vote for election of delegates in districts is April 11 and that of election of delegates is December 14. Qualification clauses of the new constitution apply in elections held after July 1, and the first of these elections will be held in terms of old constitution for filling casual vacancies where there are any.

The Congress will ordinarily meet at the end of February.

The announcement of election of the President will be made on January 31.

The last date for the receipt of the recommendation of the President is January 24.

The Delegates' meeting for election of the President is January 17.

The date of receipt of the lists of delegates by the A.I.C.C. from the Provincial Congress Committees is January 3, and the date of receipt of names of delegates by the Provincial Congress Committee from districts is December 21.

PROVINCIAL QUOTAS.

The date of election of delegates in the districts is December 14.

The date of receipt by the Provinces from the A.I.C.C. of figures of Provincial quotas of delegates is November 14.

The date of despatch of the above quotas by the A.I.C.C. is November 7. The date of receipt by A.I.C.C. from the Provincial Congress Committee the lists of qualified members for fixing provincial quota of delegates is October 28.

The date of receipt by the Provincial Congress Committee of above lists from the primary committee is October 18. The date of despatch by the primary committees of above lists is October 11.

The last date of enrolment as Congress members for being qualified to vote at election referred to in this time table is April 11.—United Press.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Bihar Congress Committee To Implement Bombay Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 24.

At the meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress held yesterday in Sadaquat Ashram, Srikrishna Singh, presiding, the question of giving effect to the new Constitution of Congress was discussed at length and the procedure for the constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee according to the provision of new constitution as also the election of members to the All-India Congress Committee was laid down. The number of members in Provincial Committee to be allotted to each district was determined. It was resolved that for the purposes of the new constitution Thana Committee should be regarded as primary committee and that a register of members of Congress, as required by the new rules should be maintained at District Headquarters by District Congress Committee, the names of members being recorded separately for each Thana and arranged serially.

It was also decided that a certificate of membership bearing the register number of the member concerned in the register of members for his thana should be issued by the District Congress Committee.

January 10 and 11 have been fixed as dates for the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee when members for the A. I. C. C. will be elected and Provincial Congress Committee will be reconstituted in accordance with the new constitution.

TWO BRITISH M.Ps. FINED

No Lottery But Swindle, Says Glasgow Sheriff

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Two Conservative members of the House of Commons, Captain Moss and Mr. W. P. Templeton and a former Glasgow Town Councillor, were fined at Glasgow to-day for contravening the Lotteries Act in regard to the scheme under the auspices of the Modern School of Art in connection with the Casarewitch last October.

The Sheriff, imposing the penalties, remarked that he did not think it was lottery but swindle. Captain Moss was fined £50 in default to undergo three months imprisonment, Mr. Templeton was fined £25 or three months imprisonment.

Programme For Peasant Organisation

BIHAR SOCIALIST LEAD

Demands Of Kisans Framed For Immediate Action

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 24.

Important resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Council of Action of the Bihar Socialist Party held on the 21st and 22nd instant.

The Council by a resolution recorded its conviction that in order to give effect even to the Karachi Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights and the economic programme it was necessary not only to educate the masses in its principles, but organise them into Kisan Sabhas and Labour Unions with a view to put organised pressure on the powers-that-be for the achievement of these objects and the redress of these grievances.

Another resolution adopted urged the Congress Working Committee to arrange for a fitting celebration of the Independence Day on January 26th.

The Council of Action also adopted an immediate programme concerning the peasants as well as labourers and resolved to organise the party on a proper basis in the various districts of the province.

The resolutions embodying the immediate programme ran as follows: "The Council of Action is of the opinion that peasants should be organised for immediate realisation of the following among other demands:

(1) Amendment of the Bihar Tenancy Act in favour of the peasants and particularly the deletion of its obnoxious features such as the certificate and Salami clauses,

(2) Freedom from attachment in the execution of rent or money decrees of homestead agricultural resources and that portion of the peasants' holding which is just sufficient to maintain and average peasant family,

(3) Liquidation of arrears of rent and other agricultural indebtedness,

(4) Complete exemption from rents and taxes on all peasants with uneconomic holdings,

(5) Reduction of rent and land revenue by at least 50 per cent,

(6) Abolition and penalisation of feudal and semi-feudal levies, illegal execution and forced labour,

(7) Encouragement of co-operative faring and scientific agriculture,

(8) Taxation of agricultural incomes above a fixed minimum and

(9) Graduated death duties.

By another resolution the Council opined that industrial workers should be organized for the immediate realisation of the following among other demands:

Right to form Unions, to strike and picket;

Compulsory recognition of Unions by employers;

Living wage;

Forty-hour week and healthy quarters and conditions of work;

Weekly payment of wages whenever demanded;

Liquidation of debts owed by workers, etc.

The Bihar Socialist Party was affiliated to the A. I Congress Socialist Party. Mr. B. P. Sinha, was appointed to act as the Officiating General Secretary.

Rs. 1000 Prizes ATTRACTION COMPETITION PAGE 3

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. up to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3441)

Applications, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, are invited for two posts of Hon. Lady Doctors (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications, Indian or Foreign, on an honorarium of Rs. 150 p.m. so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th January, 1935. The candidates should state their nationality, age, experience if any and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance with two month's notice on either side. (9362).

Wanted an Astrologer, well-equipped in English with any vernacular. Write your experience to: J. M. Pandit, Deolali. (3425).

Wanted Canvassers on small pay and commission, well-placed with local and upcountry Druggists, Physicians and Stores, and guaranteeing business in drugs of known Indian Chemical Works. Apply Kanga, 70-C, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay 7. 3430

Wanted an experienced and capable Folding Overseer (Fancy lines) for local Cotton Mills. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9400, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for a mofussil High School a Graduate strong in Persian. Stating age, experience and the lowest salary expected. Apply Box No. 9380, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an F.R.C.S.(England) as Medical Officer, Parekh Dispensary, Surat on Rs. 300—10—350 plus Rs. 30 House Rent p.m. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat before 10-1-1935. (9328)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

50. EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Gentleman of culture and good credit requires loan of Rs. 3,000 on pro-note. Can convince of ample security. Will repay Rs. 200 monthly. Write to Box No. 3433, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted energetic agents on easy cash security. Liberal Salary & Commission offered. Apply to:— Suryah Tea Supply Company, Main Road, Mettupalayam. (3440)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD. JAMSHEDPUR.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the unloading of all Cinders, Slag, Muck Ashes, Lime-dust and other refuse from all types of wagon at the Works at Jamshedpur, for a period of three years, commencing 1st February, 1935.

Conditions and details of the work required are contained in a draft form of contract, copy of which, together with copy of tender form, can be obtained from the undersigned on application and on payment of a sum of Rupees two, to the Controller of Accounts, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.

Sealed tenders must be submitted on or before the 15th January, 1935, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "TENDER FOR UNLOADING CINDERS, ETC." They will be opened on the 16th January, 1935 at 10 a.m. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 as earnest money, (which will be returned in case the tender is not accepted). The earnest money should be sent to the Controller of Accounts, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, at the time of submission of the tender and an intimation that this has been done attached to the tender.

The Contractor whose tender is accepted will be required to place a substantial security deposit with the Company.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.
(Sd.) J. L. KEENAN.
General Manager.
9427

NOTICE.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD., JAMSHEDPUR.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the unloading of all Coke Breeze produced by the Coke Ovens, Blast Furnaces, etc., from any type of wagon and to screen and separate same into Dust, Simithy Coke and Nut Coke and load same into broad gauge wagons at the Works at Jamshedpur, for a period of three years, commencing 1st February, 1935.

Conditions and details of the Works required are contained in a draft form of contract, copy of which together with copy of tender form can be obtained from the undersigned on application and on payment of a sum of Rupees two to the Controller of Accounts, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.

Sealed Tenders must be submitted on or before the 15th January, 1935, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "TENDER FOR HANDLING COKE BREEZE, ETC." They will be opened on the 16th January, 1935, at 10 a.m. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 as earnest money, (which will be returned in case the tender is not accepted). The earnest money should be sent to the Controller of Accounts, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, at the time of submission of the tender and an intimation that this has been done attached to the tender.

The Contractor whose tender is accepted will be required to place a substantial security deposit with the Company.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.
(Sd.) J. L. KEENAN
General Manager
9426

NOTICE

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE will award in February, 1935, two Research Studentships tenable for two years from April, 1935. The studentships are of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem during the first year and Rs. 125 per mensem during the second. One will be allotted in Botany (Cotton Breeding) and the other in Cotton Entomology if suitable applications are received.

The qualification required is an honours degree of an Indian University or its equivalent in the special subject offered. Special weight will be attached to post-graduate research and agricultural experience.

Applications must reach the Director of Agriculture of a candidate's Province or State before 10th January, 1935.

Application forms and full particulars have been supplied to all Directors of Agriculture and to Registrars of Indian Universities and may also be obtained from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Forms will be supplied only to applicants who appear to be qualified.

9411.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD

The following quantities of sandalwood, more or less, will be sold by public auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale	Date of sale.
MADRAS SANDALWOOD	410	Tirupattur	3-2-1935
MADRAS SANDALWOOD	160	Satyamangalam	11-2-1935

NOTE:—Satyamangalam is 43 miles by road from Coimbatore Railway station on the S.I. Ry. Tirupattur is a railway station on the S.I. Ry.

For terms and details of classwar quantities apply as under:—
For Satyamangalam sale, to:—District Forest Officer, Coimbatore North, Coimbatore.
For Tirupattur sale, to:—District Forest Officer, Vellore West, Tirupattur.

Coimbatore,
Dated 18th December, 1934.
9421

F. R., MADAN,
Conservator of Forests,
Coimbatore Circle.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD., JAMSHEDPUR.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., for rescreening the stocks of Coke Breeze lying at the Works of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.

Copies of Tender forms may be obtained from the General Manager's Office, Jamshedpur, or the Superintendent, Coal Department's Office, Jamadoba Colliery, on payment of a sum of Re. 1 to the Controller of Accounts, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur, or to the Superintendent, Coal Department's Office at Jamadoba.

Tenders should be in the General Manager's Office by the 15th January, 1935, and will be opened at 10 o'clock on the 16th January 1935. The successful tenderer should be in a position to start screening by February 1st, 1935.

The covers should be marked "Tender for Re-Screening Stock Coke Breeze."

The Steel Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.
(Sd.) J.L. KEENAN.
General Manager.
9428.

RE: STEWART JACKS (MOTORS) LIMITED.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

The FINAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Stewart Jacks (Motors), Limited (in liquidation) will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1935, at 12 Noon, when those shareholders who have paid call money due from them in full are requested to attend to transact the following business:—

1. To pass the Liquidator's final accounts commencing from 16th November, 1933 to 31st January, 1935.
2. To pass a resolution dissolving the Company, and for destruction of its records.
3. To authorise the Liquidator to obtain an order from the High Court, Bombay, to deposit the unclaimed dividends, if any, with the Accountant General, High Court, Bombay.
4. And to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Liquidator or the Shareholders present.

Dated this 22nd December, 1934.
K.M. TALEYARKHAN,
Liquidator.

N.B.—Should there be no quorum at the above Meeting, the same will be adjourned to SATURDAY, the 16th February, 1935, at the same time and place when the Shareholders are requested to be present.
K.M. TALEYARKHAN,
9423. Liquidator.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT of LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.

Laboratory Assistants are required for the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay. Two grades of appointments are available, viz., Rs. 60—4—80, and Rs. 30—2 1/2—45.

Applicants for the upper grade must have the B.Sc., degree of the University of Bombay or its equivalent with Chemistry as principal subject. Applicants for the lower grade should be up to the Matriculation standard.

Appointments will be on probation for six months and renewable if services are found satisfactory.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 8th of January, 1935.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
University of Bombay.
Bombay, 19th December, 1934.
9405

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (NEW YEAR) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th December, 1934.
9401

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE OF 9 BALES AND ONE BIG LOT OF COTTON WASTE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvents Lalbhai Kevaldas Shah and Chandulal Manilal traded as B. Mahasukhram & Co., sealed tenders for the sale by the Official Assignee of 9 bales and one very big lot of Cotton Waste belonging to the Insolvent and lying at Krishna Press, Sewri, will be received by the undersigned upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday 10th January, 1935. The tenders will be opened on Friday, 11th January 1935, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Official Assignee at High Court, Bombay, when the tenderers should attend. The sale will be subject to a reserve bid. Tenderers should enclose a cheque for 25 per cent. of the amount of their offer with their tender. The person whose tender is accepted will have to pay the balance of the amount of the tender and take delivery of the goods within three days from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

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Agriculturists Given Inadequate Relief

Commerce Chamber Federation Suggests Reform Of Land Revenue System

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the course of their memorial to the Viceroy on the measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the Punjab and U. P., state:—

The measures proposed for the relief of the agricultural classes in the U. P. and the Punjab are not only undesirable but that they are also grossly inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Mere scaling down of debts and rates of interest and even making arrangements for the repayment of the reduced amounts in a satisafctory manner will not solve the problem of rural indebtedness. The Government must make determined efforts to stamp out the root causes of the evil. Unless that is done any improvement that may be brought about by the composition of debts and their repayment will be shortlived.

URGENT MEASURES

It is therefore, necessary to undertake the following measures, among others, at once:—

(i) An intensive and extensive campaign of rural education of both young persons and children and of adults;

(ii) the starting of cottage and subsidiary industries in rural areas-especially to help those who have to make a fresh start in life from both among the agriculturists as well as the money-lending classes;

(iii) the reforms of the land revenue system, especially the introduction of the system of exemption at the lower end.

(iv) getting rid of uneconomic holdings through compulsory legislation and the prevention of sub-division again below the economic limit by a change in the laws of inheritance, etc.; and

(v) by repealing legislation which deprives the agriculturist of the security which he can offer to get credit at cheaper rates; and, in order to prevent the expropriation of the peasantry, the Government should help in starting land mortgage banks.

"STATUS QUO" WILL REMAIN

Without these measures the Government may succeed in wiping out agricultural indebtedness by inflicting terrible sacrifice on the money-lending classes; but, in a few years the position of the agriculturists will again be as bad as ever.

PUNJAB RELIEF INDEBTEDNESS BILL

(i) The Bill makes no distinction between (a) the slump distress and the pre-slump indebtedness, or (b) the small agriculturist and the bigger landlord and applies the special machinery of the Bill to all persons and all debts indiscriminately.

(ii) No time-limit is laid down for action under the Bill as is done in countries abroad, where Conciliation Courts have been created to relieve slump distress alone on a temporary basis, as, for instance, in New Zealand and the States of the Australian Federation.

GOVT. SHIRKS

(iii) The Bill not only fails to make provision for increased facilities for the repayment of the adjusted debt, but, on the contrary, puts a number of new obstacles in the way of their realisation. It appears from the Minute of Dissent to the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill that the Government refuse "to be a party to the recovery of any debts finally determined under the various provisions of the Bill, and this made proposals on the lines existing in the Central Provinces legislation inadmissible". If this is so the Punjab Government has shirked its responsibility and has failed to make its share of the sacrifice.

LEGISLATIVE COMPUSION.

(iv) Both the constitution of the Conciliation Boards and the conditions for the composition of debts are very unsatisfactory. Either Special Judges should be appointed or both parties equally represented on the Board with an impartial chairman with judicial experience. And the power given by Clause 16 or Part IV of the Bill to a single creditor to effect a compromise and thus destroy the rights of others is simply iniquitous. "This is unheard of legislative compulsion described as conciliation."

(v) The rates of interest proposed by the Select Committee in Part III of the Bill are very unfair. The maximum rate of 8 per cent. simple interest is lower than the rate at which Joint Stock Banks lend on first mortgages. Moreover, no distinction is drawn in the Bill between good and bad security.

DREAD OF INSOLVENCY.

(vi) Insolvency procedure has been so simplified and made easy that there is a danger of a large number of applications being made at once, which is bound to result in bringing about general demoralisation among the peasantry.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR MEASURE.

The U. P. Encumbered Estates Bill militates against the fundamental principle that help should be given to the deserving and the needy. The indebted landlords in the U. P. are men with large estates and large incomes and their indebtedness is due to their own improvidence and thoughtlessness. About 55 per cent. of the thirteen lakhs of the U. P. landlords are indebted and their total debt amounts to Rs. 100 crores. The annual income of these indebted landlords is estimated at about 7 crores. It has been calculated by the Merchants' Chamber of the U. P. that if they had saved half their income for the last 20 years; and had properly invested their savings they would have had, instead of the huge debt of Rs. 100 crores, at-least Rs. 125 crores with them. Such persons cannot be said to deserve any help from the State or the people; nor is it really possible to render to them any effective assistance, especially of a lasting nature. There is therefore, no real justification for the measure; but it is perhaps too late now for the Government to drop it altogether. However, it is still open to the U. P. Government to insist upon certain modifications to protect the interests of the creditor classes.

IN CREDITORS' INTERESTS.

The points that need special consideration may be briefly stated here:—

(i) That the Bill should not apply to landlords whose income from non-agricultural sources is more than Rs. 5,000 per annum.

(ii) Provision should be made in the Bill to prevent defrauding the creditors by transfer by the indebted landlords of any part of their property by gift or fictitious sale.

(iii) The indebted landlord, once he has applied under the Bill and his application accepted and enquiry into it begun, should not be allowed to withdraw much less to have the proceedings quashed after the Special Judge has given a decree.

(iv) The rates of interest should not be reduced below those suggested by the official members of the Select Committee to the Usurious Loans (U. P. Amendment) Bill.

(v) The provisions made for the repayment of the adjusted debt are inadequate, unfair, and needlessly complex. It is the height of injustice to make the creditor accept instalments the payment of which may extend over twenty long years. The adjusted amount should either be paid in cash or at least in the shape of Government Bonds.

INSOLVENCY RUSE.

(vi) The indebted landlord, once his application has been accepted under the Bill—which can only be if his assets are sufficient to cover the liabilities with the help of the relief provided for in the measure—should be precluded from making a petition for insolvency.

The exchange policy of the Government is another point in connection with the subject of affording immediate relief. The distress of the agricultural classes has been considerably intensified by the adoption of the higher exchange ration and lowering the artificially raised value of the rupee will go a long way in easing the situation.

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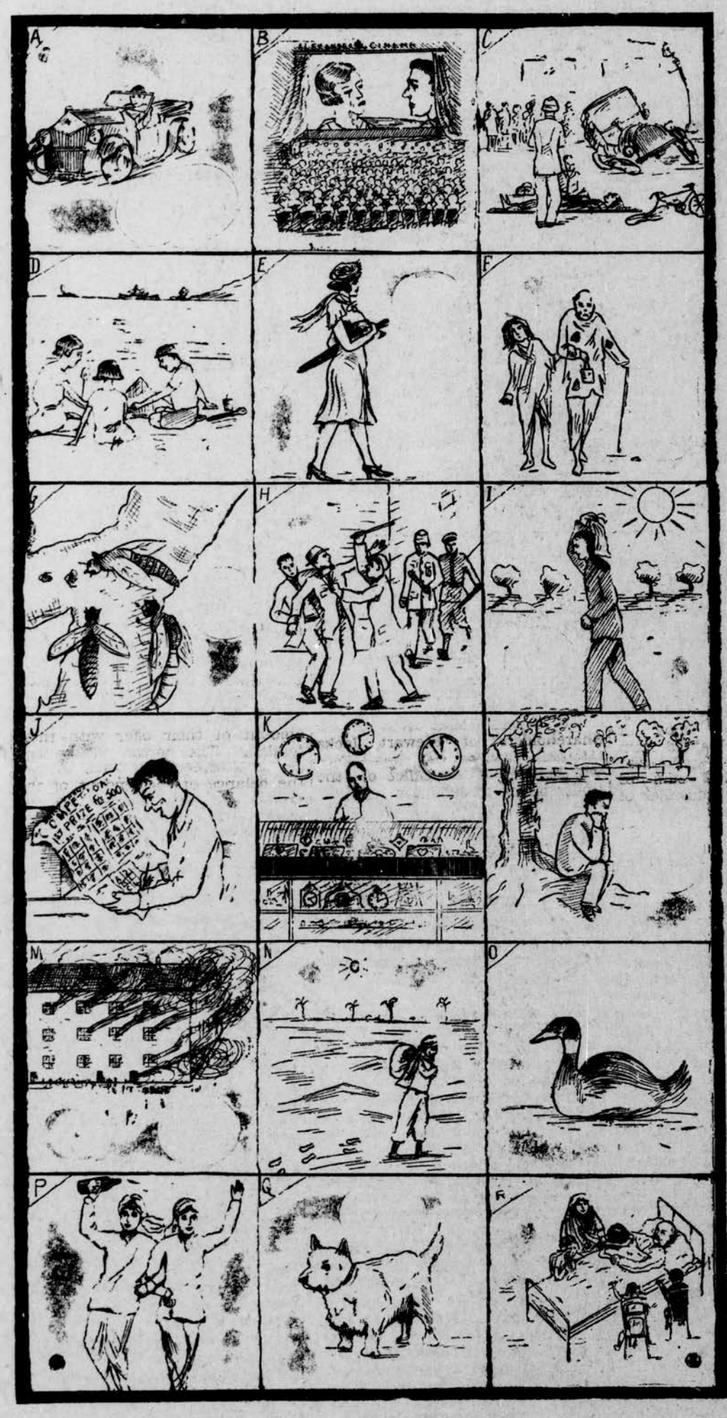
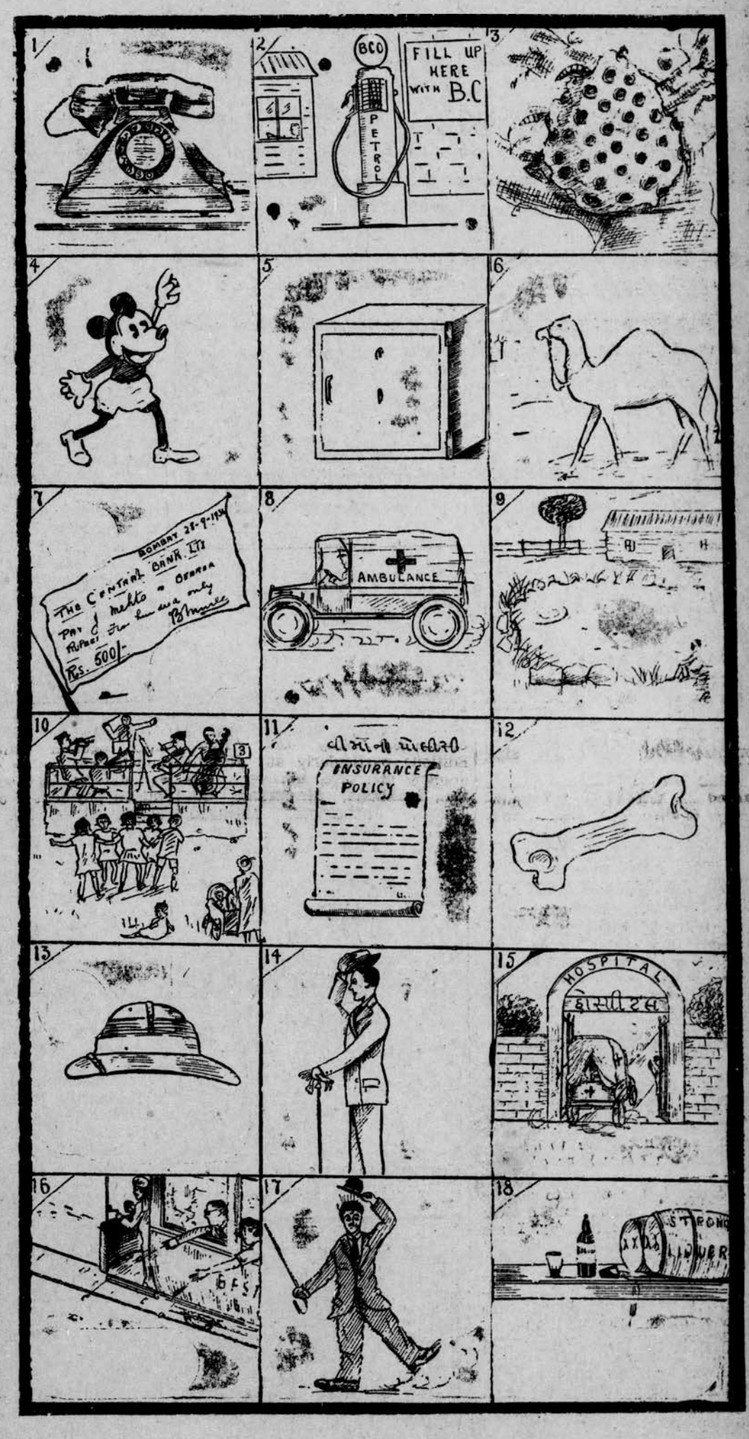




This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "Q." in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 9th January 1935.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Indian Sport And Professionalism

(By J. C. MAITRA).

PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR RULING BODIES.

We have talked a good deal of late about strengthening and reconstituting our sporting organisations, especially those which control the various games in the country. At the present moment, most of them are substantially foreign in composition in outlook. They need to be completely overhauled and built up on a national foundation with true sporting spirit as their guiding star organization of Tournaments and competitions as well as foreign tours and visits have received and are receiving attention at the hands of the authorities. I do not intend to dwell on them again at this stage.

HOW TO RAISE STANDARD OF PLAY.

Now the question which has been agitating the minds of most people, players organisers and fans alike, as to how to raise the standard of our games so as to reach the high level attained by the most advanced countries of the world. It is generally opined that unless professionalism is introduced into our sports India would never be able to gain that objective. I subscribe to this view myself but only to a limited extent.

VEILED PROFESSIONALISM IN INDIA.

It will be admitted on all hands that there is a veiled type of professionalism almost rampant in several parts of India. We in Bombay are accustomed to giving monetary presents to the members of the winning team in the Quadrangular Tournament. And the amounts are not insignificant either. Sometimes the spoils are distributed inequitably according to the aggrieved parties at any rate, and there is heart burning among them. In Calcutta. jobs and prizes are offered to football players to play for one team or another. A lot of bickering ensues between the rival parties who try to secure the services of the players. Players are also imported from outside the province or the district, with attractive financial baits, to participate in important tournaments.

A HARMLESS TYPE.

Then there are cricket, tennis, hockey and football players whose services are retained by some of the sporting princes, with the glorified title of A.D.C., so that they may give them practice and training or play for their teams in some of the great tournaments of the country. There are others who are engaged by the railways, customs and other Government departments, and also Commercial firms, chiefly on their sporting merits.

BOMBAY NEEDS TIGHTENING UP.

Nothing can be said against the last-named class as they earn an honourable living. Against the Calcutta type, the Indian Football Association of that city have decided to take strong action, as soon as any case is brought to their notice. Because that is commercialising the game, pure and simple. About my Bombay friends I must say that I do not like the idea of monetary presents for any achievement in the field of sport. A trophy or memento should satisfy a sportsman's ambition or vanity. So this mode of showing appreciation should be done away with.

NO COMMERCIALISATION OF SPORT.

At the outset, I must declare most unequivocally that I am absolutely against commercialising of sport. What I mean is that we should not entertain professionals in the sense they do in the West. I am all for utilising the knowledge and skill of a player or rather an expert for the advancement of our general standard. That is, he might be or rather should be, used as a coach. I do not mind in the least if a player earns a livelihood by imparting his knowledge through any means or method he chooses. But I am strongly against people making money by their displays in a match, for instance, because it is absolutely against the true spirit of sport.

SNOBBERY SHOULD BE THROTTLED.

When I declare for this type of restricted professionalism, I am not bound by any sense of snobbery. On the other hand, I am out to kill all kinds of snobbery from the sporting field. I do not want to make any distinction whatsoever between players who make a living out of sport and those who can afford to follow it without any assistance or take it as a pastime. I do not see what earthly objection there can be against a player giving demonstration of his skill in an exhibition match or in a film.

DUTY OF OUR CONTROLLING BODIES.

The prices of tennis players for turning 'pro' is going up higher and higher, just because the ruling bodies in Europe and America would not countenance in any breach in their time-worn etiquettes. As soon as they refuse to make any distinction between the classes I have mentioned above, the baits will not be as tempting as they are now. Fortunately for India, we have not come to that stage yet. It is, therefore, time that we considered these questions in a dispassionate manner and decide them in a true sporting spirit. Proper coaching to our rising players is of the utmost importance to us at the present day. Would our controlling bodies consider this question in all its aspects soon?

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Ibrani And Grand Raja Make Good Impression

Chebli And Diamond Shower Give Complete Satisfaction

(By Our Special Correspondent)

With the holiday meetings following in quick succession, the fields are likely to suffer. Horses have been experiencing a strenuous time and gallops have disclosed that some are going stale:—

GARCON (Meherji) beat DR. STRABISMUS (Dillon) by a length in a rousing mile gallop on the tan. The former is the fittest horse in Haji's string.

ON TIME (Bullock) and BETTY BOOP (Graham) covered a mile. This pair are fit and well.

SPANISH WISH (Selby) proved superior to DOUCEUSE (Graham) over a mile.

RISQUE (Brace) was given an easy mile. Very fit.

IBRANI (Selby) showed to advantage against WALL STREET (Carslake) in a 6 furlongs trial on the tan. The former improves with every gallop.

DIAMOND SHOWER (Dillon) covered 6 furlongs in fine style on the tan. Can win when wanted.

PERMARCH (Blyth) easily accounted for MISS FISHER (Reynolds) over 6 furlongs. The former should run well on Wednesday.

MOTI KOH (Riding Boy) travelled 7 furlongs, moving with great freedom. A fit horse.

KIRKIBOST (Blyth) and MADGE MEE (R. Bell) traversed 9 furlongs on the grass, finishing well together. Both are in great form.

TAN (Selby) pleased in a mile gallop with MONREALE (Bullock). Keep an eye on the former.

CHEBLI (Dillon) easily defeated a stablemate over a mile. With proper assistance from the saddle Chebli should be hard to beat on Wednesday.

MISTY DAWN (Brace) finished in front of WORLD'S WORK (Rowley) when sent a mile.

ACHIEVE (Davison) trounced ESSEXBROOK (R. Bell) in a stripped 7 furlongs gallop. The former should about win on Wednesday.

GRAND RAJA (Dillon) gave complete satisfaction in a mile gallop with ROSEWATER (Whittle).

CASH SWEEP (Brace) and RUNNING SEA (Rowley) have worked well over a mile.

BACHELOR'S BESS (Blyth) was superior to HOORAY (Fletcher) in a mile gallop.

EMPIRE (Riding Boy) was too speedy for NAYAZI (Meherji) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass.

HAKIM PASHA (Stokes) made a good impression over a mile. Watch him.

BURGESS (Davison) travelled an easy mile. Can win when wanted.

KARAM ALLAH (Riding Boy) galloped a mile without being stretched. Should win again.

NAZAM (Riding Boy) went 7 furlongs on the grass moving smoothly.

JAHAN ARA (Northmore) was exercised for 9 furlongs. Is very fit but his recent running is very puzzling.

BADEN (Davison) showed great improvement when sent 6 furlongs. Can win again.

WAABIL (Riding Boy) beat a stablemate over 6 furlongs. Has improved.

NASSIRWAN (Davison) went 6 furlongs in nice style. Fit and well.

YOUNG BUCKNELL (Riding Boy) easily defeated a stable companion over 6 furlongs. Has not looked back since last victory.

GOLD FISH (J. O'Neale) went under to RUBY FISH (Marrable) over 6 furlongs.

OUTLOOK (Riding Boy) was fair when doing 6 furlongs.

IIIZAZ (Riding Boy) held BULBUL (Munro) over 6 furlongs. The former is a promising sort.

FINANCIAL AID TO INDUSTRIES

Questionnaire To Chambers Of Commerce

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

The Industrial Finance Committee appointed by the local Government to inquire into the question of financial aid to Industries with a view to fostering industrial development on the provinces has issued a lengthy questionnaire to Chambers of Commerce, Joint Stock Companies, etc.

The questionnaire 'inter alia' invites suggestions as to the following:—

What are the important industries suffering at present for want of credit facilities and what would be the best method of securing fixed and working capital for them; are the existing facilities adequate and the terms reasonable?

Could you suggest some scheme whereby credit facilities could be made more easily available through Government?

How far and in what manner should Government financial assistance encourage and develop industries in the Province?

What part should Government play in the promotion and future working and management of credit institutions formed to give financial help to industries?

Would Industrial banks in the Province remedy the present difficulties of industries in the matter of financial aid?

Can you suggest any plan to encourage big and small industries now in existence in the Province and suffering for want of finance?—A.P.

IDEAL FOR TEACHERS

How They Should Mould Life Of Students

ANANTAPUR, Dec. 24.

"India needs universal education. She needs good education—though I would temporarily accept Mr. Gokhale's acceptance of 'even bad education', until better became available. But whatever be the quality of education available, India needs teachers whose minds and hearts are free from limitation or distortion by external circumstances, free to be true links between the individual life of the student and both the inner and outer life in which they are both immersed," declared Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, presiding at the 26th Provincial Educational Conference which was opened at Anantapur to-day by Mr. Kudva, District Collector.—A.P.

SLATE MANUFACTURE

Demonstration At Bellary

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

The following note has been issued by the Department of Industries, Madras, for publication:

"In 1930, the Inspector of Industrial Schools of the Department of Industries, Madras, published a bulletin entitled 'A note on the manufacture of school slates in Southern India'. Since the publication of the bulletin inquiries have been received from the various persons interested in the manufacture of school slates.

"In order to demonstrate the lines of which the manufacture may be improved and carried on, a demonstration of the working of some of the locally constructed machines, was arranged at the last Park Fair Exhibition at Madras last year with encouraging results.

DEMONSTRATION AT BELLARY.

"As the manufacture of school slates is carried on in Marakpur and as there are considerable difficulties in the way of conducting any sort of demonstration in the use of suitable machines at Marakpur itself, it has been arranged to stage a demonstration in the Government Industrial School, Bellary, for about a week, commencing from 3rd January, 1935, so that the demonstration may be accessible to and witnessed by the slate workers of Marakpur and other persons interested in slate working or stone cutting and polishing by machinery generally."—United Press.

"My Own Brother Cannot Go Where I Go"

Paul Robeson's Indictment Of White Man's Treatment Of Negroes

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The future of the Negro race is bound up with the peoples of the East—not with the West.

This belief was expressed by Mr. Paul Robeson, the famous Negro actor and singer, when addressing the League of Coloured Peoples in London.

"I am soon leaving England," he said, "for I refuse to live under the Sword of Damocles all my life.

"I want to be where I can be an African, not have to be Mr. Paul Robeson every hour of the day. I am not sure where I will go. Africa is the place to go to. For myself, I belong to Africa; if I am not there in body, I am there in spirit."

After tracing an affinity between Chinese Culture and African Mr. Robeson continued: "No one can discuss the position of the Negro in the modern world without touching on modern problems. I definitely believe that the future of the African is tied up with the people of the East—not with the West.

NOT INTERIOR.

"I have found out many things as a Negro wandering through the world," Mr. Robeson added. "The problem which confronts me most plainly is the fact that Negroes in all parts of the world practically refuse to be Negroes. Some of us do not want to be called African.

"For myself I have never had a feeling that I was in any way inferior. I do not see why we should accept the evaluation of ourselves which sets us down as inferiors. The White Man has said it so long and with such emphasis, that they believe it, and we have come to believe it too.

"We know we are intelligent. We prove it every day. I do not see why we cannot accept a higher evaluation of ourselves."

Mr. Robeson said he had not found being an African had hampered his progress in life; rather, it has assisted him.

"But my individual success in life does not matter in the least," he added.

"My own father, my own brother, cannot go where I go. They cannot come in behind me. I do not want that sort of thing."

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

Victoria's Tall Scoring

(Special Cable)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 24.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the Sheffield Shield Match which commenced on 21st between Victoria and New South Wales:

Victoria 558. New South Wales 289 (Brown 71 Fingleton 65 Fleetwood Smith 6 for 107) and followed on 106 for three.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY CONVENTION

59th Annual Function Commences To-day

MADRAS (By Mail.)

The 59th annual convention of the Theosophical Society will be held at Society's Headquarters at Adyar from to-day (25th instant), Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Society, presiding.

The present value of the Theosophical Society to individuals and to the world will be the main theme of convention lectures programmed for this year. Messrs. Jinarajadasa, Hirendranath Datta, Henry Hotchener and Dr. Arundale will speak on the subject.

A Theosophical Conference to discuss the world problem will also be held commencing from 30th inst. The political subjects to be discussed will include "The United States of Europe," "Dictatorship and Democracy," and Nationalism and Internationalism."

Dr. James H. Cousins will lecture on Theosophy and education on 27th.

The annual conference of All-India Federation of young Theosophists will be held on 27th and 28th inst.

In connection with annual convention, Mrs. A. E. Adair has organised an exhibition of Indian art, which will be opened at the Headquarters Hall on the 24th instant.—A. P.

BOSSUS BEATS PERRY

(Special Cable)

SYDNEY, Dec. 24.

In the Triangular Tournament, Boussus beat Perry 4-6 6-2 6-3. Perry was constantly making errors.

Century For Nitschke And Richardson

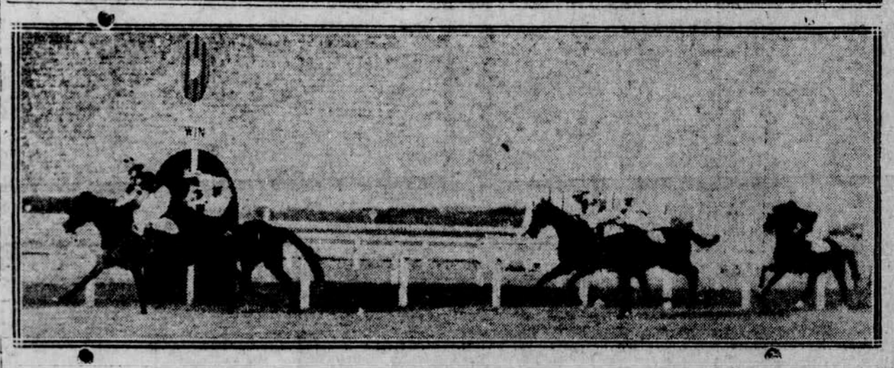
(Special Cable)

ADELAIDE, Dec. 24.

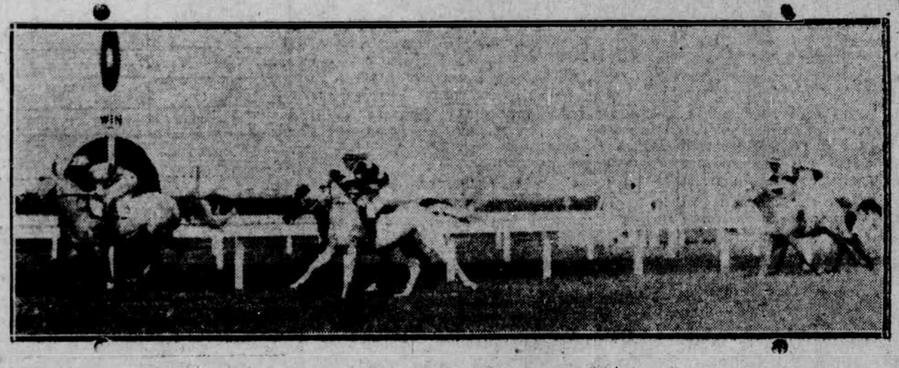
In the Sheffield Shield match between South Australia and Queensland which commenced on 22nd December, the following are to-day's closing scores:—

Queensland 430 (Oxenham 74 (not out), Grimmett 9 for 180.

South Australia 337 for 3 (Richardson 185 Nitschke 116).



Dillon eases Kum Bak when he finds that he has settled the pretensions of Almeida in the X'mas H andicap, which was the principal event.



Sun Rose (Dillon up) beats Orphelia and Lookman in the Prongs Plate (Div: I.)

HELPING MYSORE AGRICULTURISTS

Committee Will Submit Report To Govt.

BANGALORE, Dec. 24.

The Committee appointed by the Government to report upon the nature and extent of the assistance that may be given to the land-owning and cultivating classes in different parts of the State, who have been affected by the present depression having in view the present financial depression of the State have almost finished their labours.

The final meeting of the Committee is fixed for December 29 when the report will be signed and submitted to the Government.

While it is too early to say anything definite about the recommendations of the Committee, it is learnt that some dissenting notes are likely to be appended to the Reports.

Though it was not one of the terms of the reference the Committee, it is understood, considered the question of a general reduction in the land revenue assessment and that opinion on this point was sharply divided.

DEBT CONCILIATION.

Having regard to the assurances given by the Government from time to time and taking into consideration of the ryots all over the State the Committee is in favour of the formation of Debt Conciliation Boards and rapid extension of the Land Mortgage Bank scheme, throughout the State, liberal grant of takkavi loans, the reviving of Railway cess and relaxation of the rules regarding remission in regard to wet assessments are also likely to be suggested.

The question of the debt obligation and credit facilities for the land-owning and cultivating classes has been specially considered by the Committee and it is understood some suggestions will be put forward to have control over the money-lenders and fix the rate of interest.

The desirability of introducing legislation for this purpose was urged on the attention of the Government during the recent session of the Legislative Council.—United Press.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Will Meet At Vizag To Discuss About Proposed Change In Creed

BEZWADA (By Mail.)

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Bezwada, writes:—

The Reception Committee has fixed the Andhra Provincial Conference should commence at 8 a.m. on Dec. 30 at Vizagapatam. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee will meet the same day at 1 p.m. as the Conference Subjects Committee. Other business includes the expression of opinion on the substitution of "Truthful and Non-violent" for "Peaceful and Legitimate" in the Congress Creed and fixing the strength of the Executive Committee of the new Provincial Congress Committee that assembles at Bezwada on 11th January.—A. P.

LAHORE PUBLIC PROTEST

Against Govt. Policy

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

A public meeting at Parimahal, Lahore, this evening under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Mrs. Zutshi presiding, passed a resolution protesting against the arrest and sentence of Dr. Satyapal, Khan Abdul Gaffar-khan and condemning the Government policy in this connection.

The meeting also condemned severely the restrictions imposed upon Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose in his bereavement.—United Press.

DOHAD WORKERS GRIEVANCES

To-day's Protest Meeting

BOMBAY, Monday.

Under the joint auspices of the B.B.& C.I. Railway Employees Union, the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union' the G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union, the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union, the National Trades Union Federation, the All-India Trade Union Congress the Congress Socialist Party and other labour unions of Bombay a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. on the Chaupatty sands to protest against the policy of the local authorities towards the Railway workers at Dohad.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, will preside. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Khedgikar, Pathak, Charles Macarenhas, S. V. Parulekar, Ishwarbhai Patel, S. C. Joshi and others will speak.

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10,000 Persons Leave For Holiday

Great X'mas Rush At Bombay Railway Stations

B. B. & C. I. RLY. RUN ADDITIONAL TRAINS

On Sunday morning and Saturday night Dadar (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) Station was seen fully packed with passengers intending to leave Bombay for Gujrat, Kathiawar and Northern India.

The B. B & C. I. Rly. arranged one duplicate Gujrat mail, Frontier mail and one passenger train from Bombay Central

About 10,000 passengers were booked from Bombay Central and Dadar B. B. & C. I. Rly. office Mr. A. G. Kenedy, Station Master Mr. Pandya, Mr. Minocher Carnak Police Officers, Jivabhai and Mehta in plain clothes were seen helping the passengers to get into their respective compartments.

The Dadar Station was clear of all passengers at 11 p.m.

COMMUNIST TACTICS EXPOSED

A. I. T. U. C: President Defends Inquiry Committee's Report

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

My attention has been drawn to a number of statements that have recently appeared in the Press in criticism of the report of the All-India Trade Union Congress Enquiry Committee. The principal points of criticism that require an explanation are mentioned below:—

That it was decided by the A.I. T.U.C. Executive Committee not to release for publication that part of the report which dealt with the causes of the failure of the General Strike and its publication is tantamount to a breach of faith.

(2) That the T.U.C. Committee arrived at wrong and unjust conclusions mainly because it has based its findings on the evidence of Messrs. Alwe and Kandalkar themselves and of Messrs. Abdul Majid and V. H. Joshi, who cannot be called disinterested witnesses, and also because members of the Committee did not mix among workers to ascertain the truth.

(3) That the T.U.C. Committee did not call evidence from the Communist section and as such the findings of the Committee are one sided and inaccurate.

(4) That the Enquiry Committee said nothing about the Government repression that was mainly responsible for the collapse of the strike.

(5) That there was some motive behind the move to bring in Messrs. Joshi and Bakhle in the Strike after it had lasted for a month.

FALSE ALLEGATION

1. As to the first point I can speak with certainty, being the President of the Trade Union Congress and as one who was all along present at the sittings of the Executive Committee, that the allegation of breach of faith on the part of the Enquiry Committee is false. The alleged decision to with-hold publication of the report was never arrived at by the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress.

2. It is far from truth to suggest that the findings of the Committee are based on evidence of interested persons. While mentioning the names of witnesses, Messrs. Shetty, Kondvikar etc. signatories to the joint statement that appeared in the "Chronicle" on 4th December 1934, omitted the names of two principal witnesses. Messrs. V. B. Karnik and Vamanrao Kulkarni, important members of the Group opposed to Messrs. Alwe and Kandalkar. Regarding Mr. Abdul Majid who has been called an interested witness, I may point out that he has been closely connected with the Group to which the signatories of the above-mentioned statement belonged. I further deny the accusation that we did not mix among workers. Members of the Sub-Committee attended over a dozen meetings of workers, organised by both the Groups and met and talked to a good many workers at their chawls, in order to ascertain their feelings about different groups and individuals.

COMMUNIST EVIDENCE

3. We did not call for evidence from the Communist section, simply because we had no authority to call them, they being not connected either with the Trade Union Congress or any of its Unions. But we are perfectly satisfied with the evidence that we have taken regarding their tactics during the strike. Besides, it is not oral evidence that we had taken so much into account as documentary proof, notices, and handbills published by the Communist section in connection with the strike. We have not incorporated all those notices in the report, because our principal object was not to enquire into the causes of failure of the strike. The enquiry into the causes of the collapse of the strike was only a side issue. But if all the notices are brought before the public, they will leave no doubt in any one's mind that the Trade Union Congress report on the tactics of the so-called Communist section is entirely correct and unbiased.

4 The committee has not dealt with the Government repression in detail not because it did not realise this as one of the principal factors in the failure of the Strike but because there could be no two opinions on that point. Even the most moderate opinion in the country has denounced Governments' repressive policy. The Trade Union Congress, too, at its meeting held in Calcutta in August 1934, passed a resolution condemning the attitude of the Government during the Strike period.

5. The last point that has been raised by Mr. Bedekar one of the Secretaries of the Strike Committee, is about the move to include Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale in the Strike Committee. Mr. Bedekar enquires:—"What was the motive in the sudden desire to bring in Joshi and Co., in the Strike Committee?" Any other person in the know of this affair could well have put a similar question to Mr. Bedekar who has very cleverly avoided an explanation of his conduct and the conduct of his group regarding this matter. To clarify the position, I would put to him certain questions:—

"DUAL POLICY"

Is it not a fact that he (Bedekar) and Bhayaji Kulkarni, a member of his group favoured the inclusion of Joshi and Bakhle in the Strike Committee, when the suggestion was first put to them? What was their motive in agreeing to that suggestion? Why did they change their mind later on? Was it not due to pressure put on them by some third person, whom they had no courage to ignore? Is it not a fact that the resolution about the inclusion of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhle was not brought before the committee either by Mr. Alwe or Mr. Kandalkar but by Mr. V. H. Joshi? Were not several other members of the Strike Committee as keen as Mr. Alwe and Mr. Kandalkar or perhaps more, to bring in Messrs. Joshi and Bakhle? Why, then, were Messrs Alwe and Kandalkar signaled out for expulsion from the Strike Committee?

The Joshi-Bakhle question is so clear and the dual policy of the so-called Communist section in this connection has so thoroughly been exposed that no more dust can be thrown into the public eye by any effort on their part to justify their conduct.

Madras.—At a meeting of the Truth Seekers League, Madras, it was resolved to protest against the Corporation Tax on cycles as being an oppressive burden on students and labourers.—A. P.

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ACQUIRE POWER OF SAYING "NO"

Tairsee's Advice To Students At Nasik

The 9th Annual Social Gathering of the past and present students of the Hansraj Pragji Thakersey College, Nasik was held on Friday last when Mr. L. R. Tairsee was invited to deliver an address.

Principal Kulkarni, introducing the chief guest of the evening, gave a brief outline of the work that was being done at the institution. He said that the small number of students in the College—its present strength being about 270—enables the teachers to establish personal relations with every individual student, and is, therefore, an advantage which is not shared by other crowded Colleges.

After Principal Kulkarni's speech, prizes were distributed by Mr. Tairsee to the successful competitors at the several games and sports.

"PREPARATION FOR LIFE."

Mr. Tairsee spoke mainly on the aims and responsibilities of the educated young men and women in India. In the course of his address he said that they should always bear in mind that education does not consist in preparing for the examinations alone, but it is a preparation for life as well; mere book knowledge has never counted for much in practical life. He had known the brightest students making a mess of their career, while the dullards have often proved successful because of their firmer grasp of the realities of life.

Mr. Tairsee then dwelt on the importance of building a sound moral character, on the need for organization of the mind and for specialization in a subject. He declared, "the world wants you either to be a Mahatma or a Devil. 'If you can't be a Mahatma, be a devil by all means' ". He explained his meaning saying that let each show the devil's courage and the devil's confidence—'Drive away your inferiority complex'—in their fight against the environments.

SAYING "NO".

Lastly he counselled the students to acquire the power of saying 'No' and cultivate the qualities of self-denial, self-restraint, and humility of the mind so indispensable to a social worker.

After a vote of thanks to the chief guest and other visitors, the function came to an end.

Sind Hindu Association

At the Annual General meeting of the Sind Hindu Association held on Dec. 16, after the report and accounts were duly adopted, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected on the Standing Committee:—President: Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal (Mayor, Karachi) Vice-Presidents Dr. G. T. Hingorani, and Seth Showkatrai Verhomal; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Khanchand Gopaldas, and Mr. D. K. Vaswani and Hon. Treasurer: Seth Hiralal Narainjee Gantara.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

Quarrel Over Grazing Field Leads To Brutal Crime

How a quarrel over a grazing grass field led to an assault on a Pathan watchman with a stick on Friday last at Mahim was narrated at the Mazagaon Police Court on Monday when Hussein Khan Sultan Khan and Sograbai Sayed Reyasat Hussein were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, on a charge of attempted murder and abetment thereof.

Rasool Shah Mirza Shah, the Pathan watchman was employed by Jeva Dooda to keep watch over a grass field at Tulsi Pipe Road at Mahim and his duty was to prevent any trespassing over the field or thefts of grass.

On Friday last, at about 1 p.m. when he was on duty there, the accused wanted that their two cows should be allowed to graze in the field. The Pathan watchman told them that he had no objection provided the cows were to graze on the borders of the field; but that he would not allow the animals to do so inside the field.

HOT WORDS EXCHANGED

The accused it is alleged, would not listen to this and began to argue, with the result that before long hot words were exchanged.

The first suspect who it appears, was armed with a bamboo stick is alleged to have struck the Pathan on the head till he fell down on the ground unconscious. An eyewitness came to the rescue of his, and saved him from further harm

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

The injured man sustained a fracture of the skull and is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

The son of the second suspect, who is alleged to be concerned in the offence, is still at large.

The accused were remanded to police custody till January 4.

Kanara Catholic Association

The Kanara Catholic Association for the first time in its history held the X'Mas Tree and Social on the ground of the Mangalorean Recreation Club, Bandra, on last Sunday afternoon. There was a large gathering. Mr. Frank S. D'Souza President of the Mangalorean Recreation Club addressing the gathering invited the community to show greater co-operation and goodwill and to support the Recreation Club, which he said ought to be a dear child of the Kanara Catholic Association, possessing its own premises and buildings.

The President of the Association Mr. D'Cunha responding, declared that there was no lack of goodwill and agreed with the last speaker that co-operation could achieve wonders as indicated by the Sunday's function. He congratulated the organising Sub-Committee for its success.

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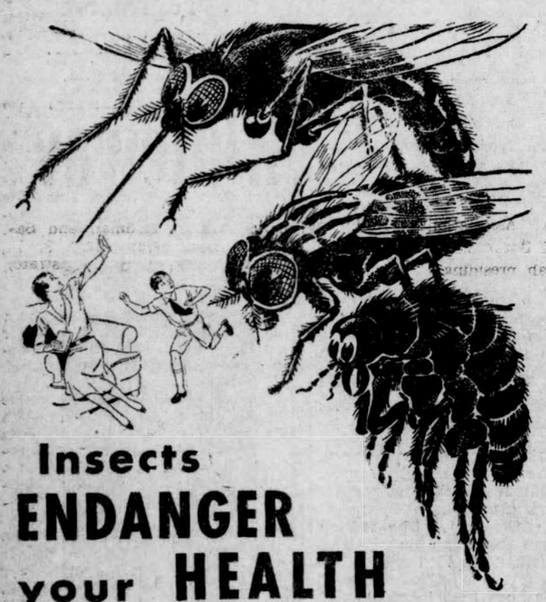

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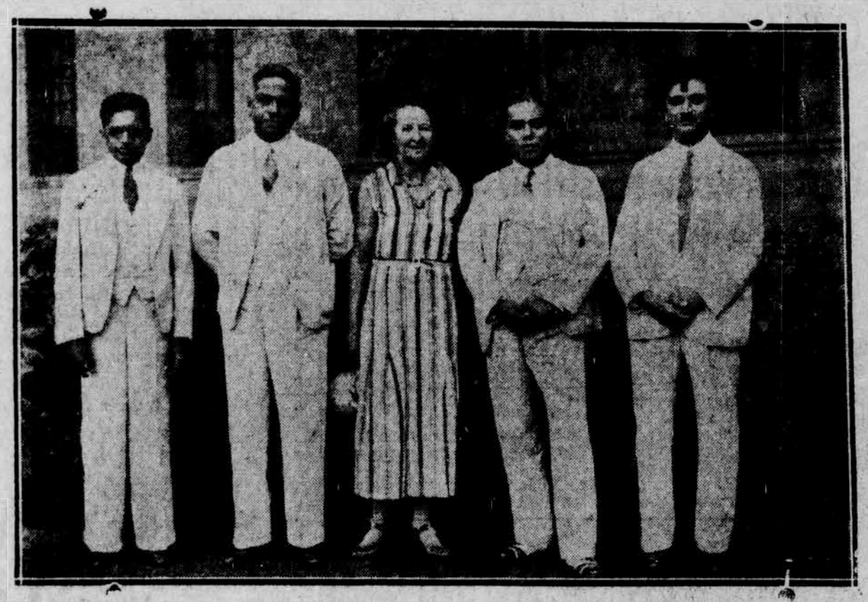

Mrs. Edith Howmartyn, Hon: Director, International Birth Control Information League, London, delivered a lecture in the G. S. Medical College on Sunday. Mrs. Howmartyn (centre) and Dr. Erulkar (right), who presided.

Hardest Worked But Denied Full Pension

Telegraphmen Decide To Launch All India Organisation To Consolidate Their Strength

A meeting of Telegraphmen from the provinces of India and Burma who had come specially to Bombay was held on Sunday in the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union Hall at Thakurdar. Mr. R. K. Sidhva who presided at the meeting dealt at length with the present hardships caused to Telegraphmen all over India and Burma. The duty that they were performing was the hardest. They laboured all through the year during day and night, cold and hot seasons, rainy and muggy periods and with all that they were the only lot who were not entitled to full pension after loyal service extending over 30 years.

Although Government had recognised that Telegraphmen should get privilege leave of one month after 11 months of service and casual leave of 12 days, in various circles various administrative rules presented them from exercising this facility. With regard to uniforms while they did outdoor duties in cold places, winter uniforms are not provided. All these anomalies prevailed because the Telegraphmen had no central body to represent their grievances. Some provinces had local organizations, but those could not deal with All-India affairs and it was, therefore, considered necessary and expedient to form an All-India Union.

NEED FOR ALL-INDIA UNION.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle, M.L.C. agreed with this view and added that to solve the difficult problems of the Telegraphmen it was high time that a Union of an All-India basis should be started.

Mr. R. F. Gorwalla, Mr. Chandika Singh and Mr. C. Wali Ahmed of Burma, as also Ali Miya of Ahmedabad supported the idea.

Those who were not able to attend had signified their assent and considered such an organization of paramount importance.

After further discussions the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. This meeting of the Telegraphmen of provinces in India assembled in Bombay resolve that an All-India (including Burma) Telegraphmen's Federation of Unions be started forthwith with its Head Office at Karachi and a representation be made to the Director-General for its recognition.

2. That in view of the great hardship consistent with the grave responsibility imposed upon the Telegraphmen, it is the considered and confirmed opinion of this meeting that unless all provinces and districts in India organised themselves immediately and formed local unions with affiliation to the parent body, their difficulties and grievances will never be redressed.

3. This meeting requests all Telegraphmen's Unions in India and Burma recognised or unrecognised to affiliate themselves with the All-India Union to consolidate their strength.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

4. That a provisional committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to frame rules and bye-laws of the Federation of Unions which should be placed before the meeting of Unions of all provinces at a suitable place to be decided by the said committee:—

Mr. R. K. Sidhva (President), Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle, M.L.C., Bombay, Mr. Chandrika Singh (Burma), Mr. Ali Miya (Ahmedabad), Mr. Abdul Majid (Delhi), Mr. Malik Murari Lal (Punjab) with powers to co-opt.

The president thanked all delegates who had come from far off places and had given added strength to the meeting.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Sidhva who presided at the meeting, and also passing a resolution thanking the office-bearers of the Bombay Union for the facilities rendered by them to hold the All-India meeting, the meeting terminated.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS

Death Sentence On Lebong Case Accused Commuted To 14 Years' R. I.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

As a sequel to a petition for mercy the Governor of Bengal has commuted the death sentence, of Rabindra Banerji who was convicted in connection with Lebong Shooting Outrage, to 14 years rigorous imprisonment.

It may be recalled that the conviction of seven persons by the Special Tribunal in connection with Lebong Outrage wherein an attempt was made on the life of the Governor off Bengal on the Lebong racecourse (Darjeeling) was confirmed by the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court on appeal.

The Special Bench sentenced two, Bhawani Bhattacherji and Rabindra Banerjee, to death while five others including one girl were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—United Press.

FRESH WESTERN DISTURBANCE

North-West Frontier Will Feel Its Effects

POONA, Dec. 24.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local rain or snow in Kashmir, with fairly widespread rain in East and North Punjab and the West United Provinces, and a few falls in Rajputana and the North-west Frontier Province. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the Northwest Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mukteshwar half an inch; Mussooree and Agra quarter each Sonamarg three quarters, Murree half and Dalhousie, Hissar, Dras, Parachinar and Jaipur quarter each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease in the plains of East and North Punjab and West United Provinces, and scattered light showers will recur along the Western Himalayas. A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees 0.8 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.8 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 115 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. the whole sky cloudy eq. 10/10.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.3deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AJMER CONGRESS SECRETARY RESIGNS

Sequel To Holding Of Fresh Election In Rajputana

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Dec. 22.

Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveeshar who was appointed to conduct fresh elections of the Rajputana P. C. C. arrived here on Friday morning. After two days' strenuous efforts on his party for unity among the local Congressmen who have been at logger heads for years, he succeeded in arranging fresh elections with Pundit Gouri Shankar Bhargawa as its president and Pundit Hari Bhaoo Upadhiyay as general secretary, the representatives of both the contesting groups.

Pundit Arjunlal Sethe, Mr. B. S. Pathak and Baba Narsinghdass, although elected as vice-President and members of Executive respectively, remained absent from the Elections.

Representatives from the Beawar D. C. C. with the exception of Jainarayan Viyas also did not join it and it is reliably understood that Messrs. Amalakchand Surana and Gopilal Sharma secretaries of the Beawar D. C. C. have sent in a strong representation to Sardar Sohab making serious allegations of sabotaging against some of the local Congressmen.

Pundit Ramesh Chandra Viyas Secretary Ajmere D. C. C. has also as a protest against the above elections sent in his resignation.

Arrangements are already afoot to hold the session of the All-India Agarwal Mahasabha at Jubbulpore during the Easter Holidays.

The Etawah Municipality has decided to grant special facilities and concessions to the shops that are coming to participate in the Swadeshi Exhibition to be held at Etawah from December 25 to 31.

Hindusthan CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE Calcutta: SOCIETY, LTD., Est. 1907

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S. C. MAJUMDAR, Branch Manager, Bombay.

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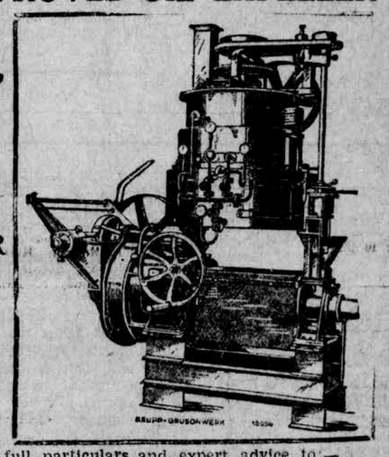

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 4, 1391
Muslim: Ramzan 17, 1353
Parsi: Tir 20, 1304
Sunrise: 7h. 9m
Sunset: 6h. 9m.
High Water: 2-34, 14-51'
Low Water: 8-54, 20-09
Christmas Day. Public Holiday Banks closed

WEDNESDAY, December 26

Boxing Day Public Holiday, Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Seventh Day of Winter Meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 23rd Idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

The "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at Midnight the same day.

CHILDREN'S X'MAS SPORTS

The Bassein Catholic Institute, Bassein, Dist. Thana will hold the Children's X'Mas Sports to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m.

A. ABBA ALLAYA FOR "B" WARD

Mr. Allarkhia Abba Allaya is standing from "B" Ward for the forthcoming Municipal election.

HAJI OOSMAN STANDS FOR 'C' WARD

Mr. Haji Oosman Haji Valimahomed Millwalla is standing from "C" Ward for the forthcoming Municipal election.

SRI VENKETESHWAR DEVASTHANAM, BOMBAY

The Sri Vaikenta Ekadasi Mahotsavam of Sri Venketeshwar Bhagwan will close to-day (Tuesday). The last procession and Vaikunta Seva will be after 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-0 a.m. Indian Programme Rehman Bai Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi. 11-30 a.m. European Programme. European Lunch Time Music. The 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry, Conductor, Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-15 p.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m. European Programme. Book Talk. By The Bookman. Dance Music. 6-15 p.m. Jack Payne and His Band. In their latest successes. (Rex Records.) (Sponsored by Macmillan and Co., Ltd.) 7-30 p.m. Empire Relay. Christmas Day Greetings. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. A Programme of Instrumentalists. B. S. Hoogan, Violin Solos. Baburao Bhaorao, Sanai. Laxmanrao Chavan, Been.

Empire Broadcasting

9-25 p.m. A Recital by John Armstrong (Tenor). 9-45 p.m. The News. 9-50 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

SEND OFF TO SADHU VASVANI

Sadhu T. L. Vasvani of Hyderabad, (Sind) left for Hyderabad on Dec. 21 by Gujarat Mail. A large number of Gujrati and Sindhi merchants of Bombay gave him a hearty send off at the Central Station. Sadhuji was profusely garlanded.

He gave the following parting message. "Be Simple and strong in the strength of sacrifice."

SHRADDHANAND CELEBRATION IN KALBADEVI

The third day of Swami Shraddhanand Anniversary week will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj New premises on Kalbadevi Road, oppo. to Old Hanuman Lane, Gaiwadi, Kalika Bhuvan, when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside over the function and Swami Omkarji, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma, Pt. Vijayashankerji, Pt. Laxmanrao Ogle and others will deliver speeches on the life and mission of Swami Shraddhanand, the great patriot of India.

Pt. Malaviya's Birthday

A meeting under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Bombay South, will be held in the Brahmin Sabha, Karandikar Hall Girgaum at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to celebrate the 74th Birth-day of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Govindrao Pradhan will preside. Dr. Deshmukh, Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Horniman Pandit Kanade Shastri, Dr. Savarkar and others will speak.

SPECIAL X'MAS ATTRACTION

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"COCKEYED CAVALIERS"
with
THELMA TODD
DOROTHY LEE

2 SONGS! You'll sing them all Christmas!

TO-MORROW
(BOXING DAY)
THE GIANT
X'MAS TREE
AND CHILDREN'S GAIETY
AT THE
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOONS AND OTHER FREE GIFTS TO EVERY CHILD BY FATHER CHRISTMAS HIMSELF AT THE
10 A. M. SHOW
WHEN THE FILM
TREASURE ISLAND
WILL BE SHOWN.
BRING THE KIDDIES ALONG!
(Toys kindly supplied by Messrs B. J. MISTRY & CO., Crawford Market).

THE REGAL
X'MAS SPECIAL!
DAILY THREE SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

One Moment Of Madness....that changed the lives of three people in love!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
CHAINED—by a love she could not deny!

FEMINISM IN TURKEY

Halide Edib's Lectures

The following has been issued from the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi:—

Feminism is a most unsavoury word, and it is an irritating philosophy of life. It is something that seems to have grown out of the sins of men and not the virtues of women. But in the mouth of a woman of Halide Edib's stamp it acquires an utterly different significance. For her life has been one of continuous work and sacrifice, and the ideal to which she aspires is one of chivalrous self-denying endeavours.

The Extension Lectures at the Jamia Millia, which Halide Edib is going to deliver, are, therefore sure to be very instructive and edifying. Let us hope her lectures will attract all those who have the ambition to live useful lives and to believe and practise the most fruitful principles.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"Cockeyed Cavaliers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Chained" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and on holidays at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan" and Cartoon "Jamlukaka" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. and Matinee at 3 p.m. on holidays.
MINERVA—"Maharani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on holidays.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-ki-Bhul". Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Dolti Naiya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.
WEST-END—"Diwani". Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Private Life of Henry VIII. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Evensong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Circus of Sin" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.

SOCIALIST ELECTION CAMPAIGN

A meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8-45 p.m. at Pheroz building, Matunga, (Near G. I. P. Railway station).

The following members will speak. 1 Sjt. Velji Lakhamsee Napoo; 2 D. L. Pathak; 3 Purushottam Trikumdas; 4 J. C. Maitra; 5 M. R. Masani.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR STUDENTS

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will hold an Elocution Competition open to all undergraduate and post graduate Students on Wednesday, January 16, 1935. Students desiring to take part in the same are requested to apply at their earliest convenience. The last date for sending in such application is 12th January, 1935. The subjects for the Competition are as follows:—

1 Abortion should be legalised; 2 What constitutes true happiness for me; 3 When God is dead there shall be peace on earth; 4 Capitalism breeds war; 5 Science is ethically impartial. 6 Industrial civilisation is the grave of Poetry.

The Entrance Fee for the above competition is As. 8 for members and As. 12 for non-members. Elimination test will be held on the 14th January, 1935.

7th SESSION OF A.I.V.S. SANGH IN JAN.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

The Secretary A.I.V.S. Sangh, Seventh Conference Propaganda Committee writes:—

The All India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh Conference (Seventh Session) will be held at Ahmedabad, in the premises of Shri Swaminarayan Temple on 1st, 2nd and 3rd Jan. '35 for three days In the Conference, Religious, Socio-religious, Religious Social, Socio-political and political problems pertaining to our cultural life will be tackled out and a future line of work will be chalked out.

His Holiness, Shree Gokulnathji Maharaj of Bombay will preside.

FOR A.I.C.C. FROM MAHARASTRA.

Mr. Ramkrishna Ganesharam Jajoo, Sholapur requests the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee members to vote for him in the A.I.C.C. election.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR S. I. EDUCATION SOCIETY

In aid of the South Indian Education Society, the South Indian Women's Orchestra under the leadership of Srimathi G. Visalakshi, will give a benefit concert at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the Asthica Samaj Hall, Matunga.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

Two Wall Calendars from Liberty Brand Glaze Tiles.

One Table Diary, one pocket Diary and one Table Calendar from The Commercial Printing Press, Bombay.

One Wall Calendar from Universal Rubber works.

PERSO-AFGHAN BORDER INCIDENT

Afghan Govt. Has Nothing To Do With It, Says "Islah"

The latest issue of the Afghan paper "Islah" publishes the following regarding the recent incident on the Perso-Afghan border:—

According to the information that "Islah" has received, the facts are that the border officials of Persia and the Khurasan authorities desired to remove certain tribes (Persian subjects) residing near the border, to some other place in order that some Persian tribes might inhabit the undemarcated frontier line. The statement of the Persian subjects who have immigrated to Afghanistan supports this. The tribes whom it was proposed to remove, did not agree to the proposal. The Persian officials then applied force against them and they, therefore, left Persia. On their way, the Persian Police stopped them and a struggle ensued, resulting in loss of lives.

The Afghan Foreign Office has appointed Mr. Mohammed Yunis Khan, Director-General of Administration, and Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan, Deputy Adviser in International Law, to enquire into the affair.

"WILL PROVE BASELESS"

"Islah" adds that it is sure that the allegations against Afghans in this incident, like those regarding the incident of Pub Khisti (against which Persians had protested some time ago) will prove baseless. These border residents for many years past have been moving, some time to Persia and sometime to Afghanistan. Under past Afghan Governments they, having been displeased with them, had immigrated to Persia, where they were well received. Now, as they have become discontented with the shortsighted Persian officials they desire to come back to Afghanistan. The Afghan Government and its officials have no interest whatever in their immigration and the losses which have resulted from it.—A.P.

CLASH BETWEEN POLICE & CITIZENS

Incident In Junjhna

Report of a minor clash between some citizens of Jhunjhna, a town in the State of Jaipur and the police officials of Visau a neighbouring town is received in Bombay.

The incident occurred, it is stated, when a Sub-Inspector of police of Visau went to the town of Jhunjhna to serve a notice of summons on a priest, who refused to accept the notice.

It appears, according to the regulations of the Jaipur State, for administrative purposes, Jhunjhna is outside the jurisdiction of Visau District and the officials of Visau could not interfere with the administration of Jhunjhna.

The Sub-Inspector, unable to serve the summons, it is alleged, roughly handled the priest, Vasudev. A meeting was then held and in the bazar of Jhunjhna men gathered, it is further alleged, and presented a menacing attitude. The police official thereupon wired for help and a posse of State police was despatched from Visau.

A clash subsequently occurred, and the police officer dispersed the mob, with the help of the police.

Several persons were taken into custody and were subsequently released. Police investigation is proceeding.

Enquiries in informed circles in Bombay show that Jhunjhna was outside the jurisdiction of Visau district and it could not be stated why a police official from Visau visited the town.

A. I. Homoeopathic Conference

The General Secretary of the Third A. I. H. M. Conference writes:—

Dr. H. N. Sinha, a goung Homoeopathic physician of Gaya has been elected this year to preside over the 3rd Session of the All-India Homoeopathic Conference, which is going to be held in Bombay on 28th, 29th and 30th December in Sethna Building, Princess Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

Second Annual Exhibition

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The second annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts will be opened at the Indian Museum by Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, the president of the Academy.

The Committee received in all 1,100 items for exhibiting of which 900 were found worth exhibiting. In the loan collection section paintings by Ettys, Daniel and Synder lent by the Nawab of Murshidabad, Sir P. C. Tagore, Kumar Mulik of the Marble Palace and others are noticed. Water collection section is considered to be exceptionally good. Sculpture section is very interesting and much more numerous than the last year. The exhibits come in equal proportion from both Indians and Europeans, representing the whole of India. Two lectures on art will be delivered by Rai Bahadur R. P. Chanda and Dr. Stella Kramrisch. In all 30 prizes will be awarded which include donations by Ruling Princes as well as private patrons of art.

H. E. the Governor's Gold Medal for the best group in water colours—Capt. F. C. W. Fosbery (Evening Simla Hills): President's Gold medal for the best work in oils:—Mr. N. S. Bendre (Kashmir air): The Academy's Gold Medal for the best work in any medium of the exhibition—Mr. L. M. Sen (Aurangzeb's Mosque, Benares): Asutosh Mukerji's prize for work by a student—Mr. Bhuthnath Mukerjee (Orphan): H. H. the Nizam's prize for work by a girl student-Miss Nilima Biswas (first attempt).—A. P.

Arrested For Alleged Possession Of Knife

One more person, Mahomed Akbar Haffif, was arrested on Sunday by the Nagpada police in connection with the death of a Muslim, who was stabbed on the 20th instant at the Junction of Falkland Road with Grant Road, near Play House.

It was alleged that this accused was in the company of the other four suspects (who are already in police custody), on the night of the incident, and it was also suspected that he was in possession of the knife with which the deceased was assaulted.

The accused was put up before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on Monday and was remanded to police custody till Jan. 3, pending further inquiries.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	14 45
Poona Fast Passenger	16 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 40
Departures	
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	11 55
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Christmas

How the Christmas festival was observed in the early days of Christianity one has no historical data at the present moment to judge but there is no doubt that it must have been quite differently observed and celebrated than it is done to-day, all the world over. There are very few, indeed, who observe X'mas in the spiritual sense as was done many centuries ago. Why should there be a slaughter of thousands of turkeys and ducks, and potations of hundreds of gallons of alcoholic beverage to celebrate the occasion, one fails to understand. It was, therefore, gratifying that in Bombay some of the clergymen urged their parishoners some days in advance this month to think more of the spiritual than the material side of X'mas celebrations. In Thomas Cathedral last week a day was set apart for spiritual retreat when the whole day was spent in the spiritual devotion in preparation for the X'mas. The past few days generally are spent more in looking after the material side than the spiritual and X'mas Day is the culmination point when Bombay hotels and restaurants reap a bumper harvest. The true spirit of Christianity is peace on earth and good will towards men.

South Indian Orchestra

The South Indian Orchestra directed by Srimati G. Visalakshi arrived from Madras on Monday morning and gave two broadcast recitals lasting for an hour each. The programme though short, was sweet. It is an uphill task for a party (consisting of five "Veena" players, 3 violinists, 1 flute player, 1 mridangam and 3 vocalists) giving chorus, duet and solo varieties according to the nature of the songs, to put in a satisfactory programme within one hour. But Srimsti Visalakshi planned her programme in such a way that her orchestra was able to present the best to the city and keep music lovers in waiting for more.

Triumph For Orchestrians

Enquiries at the Irwin House show that the programme was well-received, and many radio fans, who were total strangers to the South Indian music, were pleased with it. This should be considered as a triumph for the idea of orchestration of South Indian music, apart from merits of individuals.

Team Spirit Tells

The programme for the day consisted of many "kirtans" popularised by old masters and loved by the public. But the rendering of the same by the orchestra brought out the inherent beauty which could not be sufficiently revealed in solo. Particularly was this the case when a group of four fair Veena players rendered the popular kirtan in "Nathanamakriya," adjusting their instruments to different pitches. Every one in the Orchestra is not an expert, but everybody works according to plan, and this team spirit gives a peculiar charm to the rendering.

The Orchestra will remain in Bombay for about a week and has a busy programme ahead including one at Matunga, to-day, (Tuesday) and another grand recital at the Royal Opera House on December 28, for which a special programme is got ready.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of The Sugar Merchants' Association was held on December 22 in the Association's Hall, at Khand Bazar, Sheth Sankalchand G. Shah presiding.

The Annual Report and statement of accounts were adopted. The following were elected as the office-bearers for the coming year, President Sheth Ratanji Virpal, Vice-President, Sheth Sankalchand G. Shah and Hon. Secretary, Sheth Fazalbhai Elias Patil.

Arrested For "Suspicious" Movements

Musa Abdul Rehman and Jan Mahomed Ahmed were arrested on suspicion by the Princess Street Police, as it is alleged, they had been found moving suspiciously in front of a building at Chira Bazaar, about the time when a theft of ornaments worth Rs. 320, was committed at the place on Sunday evening.

The suspects were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagoan, and were remanded to police custody till December 29.

POWDERED GLASS MIXED WITH FOOD?

An interesting story of revenge taken by one woman against another, was related at the Mazagoan Court on Monday when the Kingsway Police put up for remand Tulsibai Laximan and Savitribai Saya, before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Police Court.

It was stated that Tulsibai bore ill-will towards her neighbour for the reason that this neighbour was always abusing her.

With a view to take revenge Tulsibai, is alleged to have given the second accused who lived with the neighbour, a packet of powdered glass, which she stated to be medicine, and instructed Savitribai to put it into the food prepared for the household.

Savitribai is stated to have done as she was told, when the intended victim of revenge, and other household members were eating, they felt some substance in the rice, and, on examining, found it to be powdered glass.

When Savitribai was questioned, she is stated to have admitted having put the contents of the packet in the food, but alleged that she did so at the instigation of Tulsibai.

The first accused was ordered to be let on bail in the sum of Rs. 200, by the Magistrate, while the second accused was ordered to be released on a bail in the sum of Rs. 50.

PATHE SECOND WEEK
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE CLEOPATRA
CLAUDETTE COLBERT—WARREN WILLIAM—HENRY WILCOXON & 8000 OTHERS.
Book in advance at Rose & Co. or Cinema.

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Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1934

THE DEADWEIGHT

We have already commented generally on the statement issued by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce on the J.P.C. Report. The Committee's views on the commercial safeguards recommended in the Report deserve special attention as representing the attitude of the entire Indian business community. No Government can afford to dismiss the views of this section of the Indian public as being prompted by mere political prejudice. Indeed the views of a body like the Federated Indian Chambers may well be regarded as expert opinion on a subject that concerns the whole business community vitally. That body is hardly likely to be deceived by the show of responsibility in regard to finance. Regarding this responsibility the Committee of the Federation says that "in regard to finance, both in the centre and in the provinces, in actual practice, the power transferred becomes illusory, in view of the unduly large proportion of expenditure being made non-votable and in view of the powers of certification and appropriation vested in Governors and Governor-General." The J.P. Committee itself admits that as much as 85 per cent of the total expenditure out of the tax revenue at the centre would be non-votable. Nor is it possible for Finance Ministers to carry out retrenchment on a large scale in view of the narrow field of expenditure entrusted to them and also of the special powers vested in Governors and the Governor-General to release money for the purpose of improving the economic condition of the people. That it will not be possible for them to increase their resources appreciably through additional taxation is, as the Committee points out, "self-evident in the face of the distressing poverty of the people."

Commercial Safeguards

The Committee of the Federation echoes the feeling in the whole country in strongly condemning those safeguards which purport to prevent discriminatory treatment of British trade. It says:

"While the Indian mercantile community is definitely committed against discrimination on purely racial grounds, the recommendations in the J.P.C. Report are so comprehensive and sweeping as are likely to cause abuse of power to the serious detriment of this country's industrial and commercial development."

Ministers anxious to develop indigenous industries by giving them all the protection they need will be interfered with every now and then on the plea that such protection is calculated to injure British trade. The Federation regards the recommendations regarding shipping as "particularly retrograde" and "calculated to bar for ever the development of the Indian Mercantile marine." In short the Federation fears that "ministers will be squeezed between the Governor-General and the Governor's counsellors on the one hand and the All-India Services on the other and will be handicapped in framing or carrying out any bold policy for the economic uplift of the people".

Join And Help Congress

The entire plan of the commercial safeguards is to ensure even under Swaraj the economic exploitation of India and Burma by British businessmen. Indian businessmen have done well to expose that plan and condemn the J.P.C. scheme as a whole. But that is not enough. It is up to them, in the interests of Indian trade and industry, to join bodies like the Congress in completely rejecting the scheme and helping it in the struggle to attain "Purna Swaraj." It will not do for businessmen to isolate themselves on the foolish plea that they should divorce business from politics. They should rather actively support all those bodies like the Congress striving through their Swadeshi and other campaigns to safeguard the economic as well as political well-being of the country. No safeguards, let it be remembered, can compel the people to buy British goods. An intensive Swadeshi campaign, duly supported by businessmen, is a method "par excellence" to hasten the both the economic and political salvation of the country.

Regrettable Ignorance

Mr. George Lansbury, the Leader of the Labour Opposition in Parliament, is an estimable and well-meaning old man. But the speech delivered by him on Saturday last at a meeting of the India League was rather disappointing. Not that we in India expect much from Labour—the recent debate in Parliament and Mr. Henderson's authoritative declaration at the last annual session of the Labour Party constitute unmistakable warnings even for pronounced optimists. But Mr. Lansbury failed to do justice to himself and his reputation. We do not know how and where he got the idea that Indians want him and his party to "cause a scene daily in the House about the bill, and get ourselves suspended."

Indians want nothing of the kind, but they do want that Mr. Lansbury, at least, should not be so unfair to them as to attribute to them motives of which they are not guilty. Mr. Lansbury is "not quite certain that the masses in India are going to be free even if we are out of the way," and he has "no more faith in Indian capitalists than in British capitalists." We, too, have no such faith but we do hope, for the sake of the good name of Mr. Lansbury himself, that he has infinitely less faith in one country and all its people being under the domination of another for the benefit of the latter's capitalists and governing classes.

As to Mr. Lansbury's anxiety about the future of the Indian "masses," it is his own fault if, inspite of being a responsible leader of British Labour, he is so ignorant as not to be aware, for instance, of the famous "Karachi Resolution" of the Indian National Congress, which created such a furore in the British Press. The Indian Nation speaking through its accredited organisation has guaranteed more than what even the British "masses" possess to-day. Mr. Lansbury, we note, wants some sort of declaration as to what the Indian people want in connection with the future relation between them and the British people. If only Mr. Lansbury had kept himself in touch with pronouncements of responsible and real leaders of India ever since, say, the visit of Gandhiji to England, he would not have asked questions that have been answered before.

Gandhiji Ignored

Apropos of the contemplated move of the Ahmedabad Millowners, a special contributor raised, yesterday, the question as to whether they had informed Gandhiji of what they intended to do. Evidently they have not thought fit or necessary to do so. But we are glad to note that the Labour Association has written to Gandhiji seeking his advice in the matter. The attitude of Labour in this whole affair offers an open and admirable contrast to that of the owners who have deliberately, if not defiantly, cast aside their obligations to the Labour Association, the Arbitration Board and to Mahatma Gandhi himself. We earnestly hope Mahatma Gandhi will find time to look into the matter and avert a crisis. Meanwhile the Labour Association is doing well in taking a census of all workmen in the city with a view to making the Association more powerful. It is a truism that the stronger Labour is, the greater will be the hesitation of capitalism to launch offensive moves against it.

SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

Indians' Missed Opportunity

(BY EAST AFRICAN.)

II.

When considering the part which Indians have played, or have not played, or have not been allowed to play in the development of Kenya it must be admitted candidly that a fraction of responsibility for the total exclusion of our compatriots from the Highlands, lies with the merchants and other men of standing, who completely ignored the immense opening for their capital which "land" could afford. When the Railway reached its terminus in 1902, the Government was genuinely interested in the retention of a part of these industrious workers as agriculturists and permanent settlers.

Tempting Offers.

Tempting offers of bits of land in those very parts where even the wealthiest and the most influential Asiatic cannot buy one square inch—were made to these rough, ignorant, simple-hearted people. But all these offers were refused, the one last request was a passage back to India. The illiterate home-loving Punjabees were eager to quit the land of promise. They had come out on short periods of service, and had found life in the construction camps a miserable existence. They had seen their comrades dragged away from their very sides by hungry man-eaters, and had heard the crunching of bones and the contented growls of the lions only a short distance away. They possessed next to no capital, were not allowed to keep fire arms. They felt genuinely home-sick.

Meagre Response.

However, all the ex-labourers of that period did not exercise their right of repatriation. A fair number elected to stay in the country, and most of them eventually did well. They faced the terrible isolation of the railway gang camps where they obtained jobs as headmen, or the ordeals of passing unarmed through areas teeming with wild animals on their slow creaking bullock carts, on which most of the transport work by road was done. Only the "Jats," agriculturists, settled on land, hardly twenty or so, but they flourished more and quicker, and established an example of what Indians could do. To the others the lure of the land was a myth. They did not belong to that caste. Another proof of the ruinous results of our system of society now happily hastening towards its end.

Lost Opportunity.

But the merchants and traders, already settled in the country, with capital, and some knowledge of the country and its people, had no excuses to make Along with the others, they were requested, implored, to consider the possibilities of agriculture. Delamere's 156 square miles were actually offered to an Indian merchant. But at that time we considered success in land an impossibility. The risks were regarded to be too great. The comparatively safe "business-line" was preferred by the hereditary merchants. We made it possible for the Whites to say that we possess little spirit of adventure, are not pioneers, and are trying to intrude where the whiteman has established himself, after suffering numerous privations and dangers.

I do not wish to convey the impression that European settlement was held in abeyance as a likely ideal, till all hopes of Indian

(Continued on Page 10).

A TALL ORDER

Forty villagers of Amritsar have issued an appeal to Gandhiji in which they make the naive request that he should not start branches of the Village Industries Association anywhere in the Punjab but should direct his workers in the province to work under instructions from Mr. F. L. Brayne, Commissioner of Rural Reconstruction. This is rather a tall order, and one would like to know who are the forty villagers in question and how many of them are themselves working under instructions from the Rural Reconstruction Department or its zamindar supporters. However, in a humanitarian task like village uplift Gandhiji is the last man to refuse to offer or accept co-operation with officials. Only, he has laid down some strict rules for branch agencies, and if Mr. Brayne and his co-workers agree with Gandhiji on those rules, the latter will not fail to consider sympathetically the feasibility of co-operation with the local Reconstruction Board.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The expected has happened with regard to the Naval Treaty between the Five most important Naval Powers of Europe, America, and Asia. Japan has denounced the Treaty of Washington, as amended by that of London in 1930; and has been seeking allies or associates to join her in the act of denunciation. France, however, has refused to join Japan in that denunciation,—very simply because Japan's own act in denouncing the Treaty single-handed has rendered any separate denunciation by France or Italy unnecessary. The Treaty has simply ceased to exist, because one of the signatory Powers has denounced it. Whatever France's real intentions, there is no need to take this odium upon oneself, if some one else is ready to do so.

What will happen next? America has reaffirmed her attitude of vigilant watchfulness; but precisely what that would amount to is unknown at the present moment to any one outside the Washington Cabinet, in all probability. On the one hand, America is seeking to control the entire traffic in armaments,—the whole country being shocked by the disclosures that have taken place before a Senate Enquiry Committee on this most unsavoury topics. A result of this Enquiry might be that the United States might take over the whole armament business of the country. On the other hand, there is announced a most ambitious project of National Reconstruction at a cost of dolls. 105,000 million, which may reclaim land, start public utility concerns and in every other way reorganise the national economy. In such a programme of Reconstruction, what is dolls. 500 million per annum spent upon a new Navy? It would mean so much more employment to both Labour and Capital; and at the same time better preparedness of the country against any possible contingency,—or even an impossible one.

Race For Re-Armament

If the United States start such a race in armaments whether as part of their national reconstruction programme or as their rejoinder to Japan's denunciation of the Treaty, can Japan, or even the United Kingdom, for the matter of that,—maintain the race on equal footing? There is good reason to apprehend Japan does not mean this denunciation to be a mere bluff. A strong navy is to her both a symbol of power and means of international prestige. If she has taken this extreme step of denouncing the Treaty, she would be prepared, it may justly be assumed, for the consequences. Among these consequences, the threat of a race for armaments with Britain and the United States is the most obvious,—a race with a people a hundred times richer and better equipped than Japan. If she nevertheless braves these risks, she must be holding the stakes sufficiently high to justify the venture. What those stakes are no one can say. And as ignorance is the mother of fear, and fear of war, we must regard this not at all an unexpected development with the utmost apprehension. The issue is not in our hands; but if the leaders of the world, or the statesmen of the leading nations, realise that the situation needs but a stray spark to blaze out into a conflagration, the danger would be minimised or at least localised,—such as that danger is. Japan has already tempted the British Federation of Industries, with contracts and trade openings which the commercial conscience of John Bull can readily appreciate.

British Arms Enquiry

The Prime Minister has announced that the enquiry foreshadowed in the promise of the Foreign Secretary will be conducted by a Royal Commission. The mail papers publish a most influentially signed letter to the press requesting the Prime Minister to make such an enquiry, only by a Royal Commission, as the interests concerned are too powerful and the issues involved too complicated to be adequately dealt with, except by the most authoritative body. The Prime Minister has done well to respond to that request, and the friends of peace and good-will amongst nations may have one more hope of bringing this most inhuman and anti-social traffic under some sort of public control, and thereby avoid the most flagrant of the mischiefs the present private profiteering interests perpetrate.

State Subsidy To Tramp Tonnage

A subsidy of 2,000,000 pounds has been voted in Parliament to enable the tramp shipping of Britain to reorganise itself, and to maintain its place in that business in the world freight market. One of the hardest hits the present economic world situation has delivered upon Britain is the loss of her "invisible exports" in the shape of banking and shipping services, whereby she was in the habit of meeting her heavy adverse balance on purely trade account. Competition in ocean carriage of goods as well as passengers has become intense, as year succeeds year; and Britain has had to make extraordinary efforts even to maintain her place. The "Queen Mary"—the largest Passenger Liner to run in the Atlantic trade when she is ready.—is the most considerable form that effort has taken in the more spectacular part of this business; while this subsidy to the humbler, but no less important, branch of that same enterprise, marks the logical counterpart of the earlier effort. Hardly, however, these efforts of Britain have taken shape, but her chief rivals are busy build-

(Continued on page 11)

Frankly Speaking

HOTSON'S 'TRIBUTE"

In the course of a recent speech at Edinburgh, Sir Ernest Hotson is reported to have said: "....Take only the highest, officers, members of Governor's Councils, Ministers and High Court judges. Do you realise that more than half are Indians? Do you suppose these Indian gentlemen are less patriotic than their neighbours, or that if their cherished hopes were frustrated and their pride humbled before all who scoffed at their loyalty, they would not instantly down tools?" Sir Ernest is a well-tried bureaucrat and, therefore, not given to exaggerating in favour of Indians. But leaving aside the question whether or no these Indian gentlemen will instantly down tools, the fact remains that it is the Joint Parliamentary Committee report which, with its safeguards, Governor's powers, police privileges seeks decisively to frustrate their cherished hopes, to humble their pride and even to scoff at their loyalty.

WORSE TO COME

Pro-German feeling in the Saar is sufficiently strong to have greeted the ban on the flag by an elaborate display of Nazi flags immediately before the order came into force. Moreover, foreign troops, who have been despatched to help in a peaceful conclusion of the plebiscite, have been received with studied and significant silence. But "in striking contrast," there was "an uproarious welcome to 350 Saarlanders from North and South America whose fares and expenses were paid in return for a promise to vote for Germany on January 13." The result of the plebiscite is a foregone conclusion preponderatingly in favour of Germany. But we must expect, as a recent writer says, "even worse complications after the plebiscite than we are experiencing beforehand."

A SPIRITED REPLY

The U. P. Liberals have latterly been leading the whole Liberal Party and they are appreciably more radical in their views than those in Bombay. One is not, therefore, surprised to find that the resolution adopted by the Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association on the J. P. C. Report is more definite in rejecting the entire scheme than those passed by similar bodies in other parts of the country. The Committee not only condemns the Report as "utterly unacceptable" but also definitely declares that "it will be a smaller evil for the country to carry on under the present constitution for some time more than to have the proposed constitution imposed upon it." This is as spirited a rejection of the scheme as one might expect, and it is to be hoped that the U. P. Liberals will give an equally spirited reply to any attempt to impose the greater evil on the people.

A COMPLEX PROBLEM.

In his Convocation address to the graduates of the Punjab University Sir Abdur Rahman could not but dwell on the distressing problem of the unemployment of the educated middle classes But he did not content himself as several educationists do with suggesting more vocational schools and colleges, but pointed out that the evil can be remedied to any appreciable extent only if Government create new opportunities for the fast increasing number of men with the requisite vocational training by developing the industries of the country. "Middle class unemployment" he rightly observed, "is not entirely an educational problem; it is rather a social problem for the effective solution of which the educationist should co-operate with the statesman, the administrator and the organiser of industries." But does the present administrator realise his responsibility in the matter?

SECUNDERABAD RACING SCANDAL

The Secunderabad Racing Scandal, which opened the eyes of sportsmen in Western India, has resulted in condign punishment for the delinquents. It is gratifying to note that the authorities of the W. I. T. C. played an important part in exposing the plot, otherwise it may never have come to light. This activity on the part of officialdom, should help to purify 'the sport of kings,' which has of late been under a cloud. It is better to have clean racing or none at all. The criticism often expressed by our racing correspondent, has not been one whit exaggerated, and it is to be hoped that the sport will benefit by the action which the Royal Calcutta Turf Club has taken. For some reason or other the full details of the scandal have not been published although it is a matter of public interest. The Jockey Club makes it a practice to give full details of enquiries. This method could be followed with advantage in this country.

—PRESS VIEWS—

A Contrast

British plans to aid merchant shipping include payments by way of subsidy in the next twelve months of a sum of £2,000,000. What are our Government doing to encourage Indian shipping? Last year a resolution was moved in the Council of State by the Hon. Lala Jagdish Prasad recommending that at the time of making future agreements for the conveyance of mails on the coast, preference should be given to Indian shipping companies. This resolution was opposed on behalf of the Government by Mr. Shillidy who said that what the mover was indirectly asking for was the grant of a subsidy, and that 'at the present time of great financial stringency' There are so many countries who do not allow foreign ships to carry mails on the coast even though they may be passing through a period of acutest financial stringency, but India is asked not to emulate the example of those countries in the interests of the finances of the country. It is not for nothing that the bureaucracy and other imperialists are opposed to the transfer of power to Indian control. A responsible Indian Minister would not have opposed, as Mr. Shillidy did, the very reasonable request of Lala Jagdish Prasad for the encouragement of Indian shipping.—"Leader."

Government's Duty

Sardar Patel advised Congress workers to exercise self-control and said that it was also the Khan's message. All this shows clearly how anxious the Congress is at this moment to maintain political peace in India. Surely it is the interest no less than the duty of the Government to reciprocate the same spirit; and the only way in which they can do so is by over-looking individual deviations from the Congress mandate, especially when they are accompanied or followed, as the Khan's action in this case undoubtedly was, by an expression or regret. That is the only way to maintain and strengthen the atmosphere of peace created by the action of the Congress. We repeat what we have said already that it is the clear duty of the Bombay Government to order the Khan's release and even if they are not prepared to do so to substantially mitigate the severity of the sentence awarded to him.—"Tribune."

HOME RULE FOR PROVINCES

Assam Governor On Effect Of Reforms

—Anglo-India.

"Home," we believe, brother?

* * * *

Talking of Governors' powers, His Excellency the Assam Governor "reiterated" that they were to be used in specific emergencies only by the Governor and were in existence, expressed or implied, throughout the world, etc., etc.

Now, do we take all this as an authoritative "solemn pledge"?

* * * *

The Committee of the United Provinces Liberal Association, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presiding, has actually characterised the J.P.C. report as "utterly unacceptable." It went even further and declared that "it will be a smaller evil for the country to carry on under the present constitution ....."

Thus the warning of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad against Congress "bluff" and attempts to 'mislead" has been amply if tragically justified.

* * * *

But the worries of the "elders" of Liberalism have only just begun—with a vengeance though.

The revolt of their Bombay Young is more serious than the rash indiscretions of the U.P. aged. The former would strike at the fundamentals themselves of Liberalism. They would change the very creed to——are you ready?—"Swaraj!"

Really Socrates—Congress, we mean, must be severely condemned for corrupting the Liberal Youth of the country.

* * * *

The All-Burma Chettyars' Conference "regrets to note that the Joint Select Committee have completely ignored the existence of the large population of Indians domiciled in Burma ....."

Nothing surprising. The Joint Select Committee have completely ignored the existence of Burma itself as a large part of India.

* * * *

SAFEGUARDS EXPLAINED

By Official Receiver of Cuddalore

—Madras Paper.

No choice could be more appropriate.

* * * *

"The western disturbance" we are told, "has passed away eastwards through Kashmir."

But we thought the J.P.C. report came by boat along the P.&O. route.

* * * *

According to a statement in the House of Commons, during the year ended March 31, 1934, pensions for past services to India, which were paid to persons in Great Britain, were "in all, £1,818,278, divided among 3,778 pensioners."

Worked out in rupees the figure would not come up even to two crores and fifty lakhs a year. And yet Indians grouse and complain. How very, mean and stingy of them.

* * * *

Paying a tribute to high Indian officers, Ministers, etc., Sir Ernest Hotson said "We have no better friends in India."

But what about Shanmukhams, Yakubs, Ranga Iyers, Sharmas, Mudaliars, etc.?

We hope the grave omission was quite inadvertent. But some one must hurry up to reassure them.

* * * *

The local Government have reauthorised the Jubbulpore Municipal committee to have its own President as formerly.

Supposing, however that the Committee elects Sjt. Dwarkaprasad Misra? But that doesn't matter. Both the present and future constitutions provide for all imaginable and unimaginable contingencies.

* * * *

"Putting the Sun's Rays to work for man"—says a headline.

It's a Calcutta contemporary, of course.

* * * *

AN INTERESTING RAILWAY INCIDENT

Military Officer Causes Trouble To Authorities

—Press Headlines.

Our peace-loving contemporaries!

* * * *

Palmist—Beware! A dark man is about to cross your path.

Client—Hadn't you better warn the dark man; I've a motor car.

Socialists Will Strive For More Amenities

Party Candidates' Appeal To Bombay Municipal Voters

"At this election if you return us, the seven candidates of the Congress Socialist Party, to the Municipal Corporation, by our organised effort, we will strive to impress on one and all the benefits of our policy and programme, and at future elections, we will surely return in a larger majority and faithfully work towards the fulfilment of the programme which we have placed before us," declared Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, at a public meeting held on Chowpatty Sands on Monday.

UNQUESTIONABLE CLAIMS.

Mr. M. R. Masani, party candidate for the "D" Ward, presiding over the meeting said the Congress Socialists were taking no chances and they were explicit in bringing to the notice of the voters that in their loyalty to the Congress and their devotion to the country's cause, their claims were unquestionable and on this ground too they deserved the support of the voters.

SOCIALIST IDEAL.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally candidate for the "C" Ward, said that once in three years the elections were being held and at election time candidates lavished promises only to forget them as easily. The Congress Socialists had no such pretensions. Theirs was a hard and fast programme and irrespective of other considerations they would strive sincerely to put their programme into execution.

He then referred to what a municipality in general and the Bombay Corporation in particular ought to be. The Bombay Municipal Corporation, said the speaker, suffered by commissions and omissions. The Municipal Corporation had an income of nearly four crores. With such a large revenue foreign countries would have built ideal cities where the happiness and health of every citizen living there would be ensured. In Bombay, even the primary right to franchise was not recognised. So the Congress Socialists would put up a fight for lowering the franchise to payers of rent of Rs. 5.

AMENITIES FOR CITIZENS.

If the voters wanted, further, an ideal city with better educational facilities for the children, with proper medical aid for the sick and improvement of the plight of the poor who were grovelling in poverty and disease, then the voters should unhesitatingly support the programme of the Congress Socialists.

The Corporation was the biggest employer of labour with nearly 14,000 workers and their condition could be bettered. The Corporation was the biggest landlord in the city owning innumerable chawls. The defect in those chawls were that they were in some cases unfit for human habitation. In others the conditions in which the poor tenants were living, as in the case of Valpakadi chawls, were beyond imagination. If these conditions were to be improved if not now at least in the future, it was essential that the voters should enable the Congress Socialists to strive for these amenities.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Party candidate for the "E" ward, said that the Party had approached the public with a well-chalked out civic programme and it was the duty of the voters to study the entire programme and support the Party in putting the programme into force.

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

The Congress Socialist Party now wanted the voters to recognise their own civic rights. They must use the franchise in an effective manner so that they would be in a position to enjoy their full rights.

If the citizens believed in the 'bona fide' of the Congress Socialists and their civic programme the day was not far off when their efforts would be crowned with success, declared Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas who next addressed the gathering.

Now was the time for the candidates to indulge in generous promises without ever meaning to fulfil them. The Congress Socialists, on the other hand, had no such baits to hold forth. If they strove for the uplift of the masses and succeeded, their efforts were amply rewarded.

If the electorate expressed their confidence in the few candidates of the Congress Socialist Party in the beginning and gave them sufficient encouragement for fighting for their programme, the day was not far off when large numbers of Congress Socialists would be returned to the Corporation.

OUSTING REACTIONARIES

In this connection, it should be remembered that when there was a proposition before the Municipal Corporation for the reduction in franchise, those people who called themselves the "Progressive" Party led by Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the move. It was to oust such reactionary elements, who constituted a menace to the growth of the city, that the Congress Socialists were now seeking to enter the Corporation.

Though the Bombay Provincial Congress Committe was not running any candidates of its own, yet it had issued an appeal to the voters to vote for Congressmen. He wanted to press the claims of the Congress Socialists. Their past record was unblemished. They were glad to say that they have remained the loyal followers of the Congress and contributed their little bit ungrudgingly when the country called them to do so. It was the duty of the voters to return the Congress Socialists and enable them to work for the masses through the Corporation.

Mr. Mohmed Ibrahim, a Party candidate for the "B" ward, said that the sole aim of the party was to safeguard the interests of the masses and they wanted the support of the electorate for this purpose.

Mr. Madan Shetty and Mr. Noorani also addressed the gathering.

ONE MORE SAFEGUARD

J. P. C. On Place Of English Language

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The English language in our opinion, repeatedly expressed in these columns is too firmly established as the principal language of cultural intercourse in this country to be displaced by any other language even though the latter may be an indigenous development. The one thing which will seriously challenge the position of English is to make it a political issue. A paragraph in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report which has passed almost unnoticed, states that it had been urged on the Committee that provision should be made requiring the English language to be the official language of the Federation, or, more particularly, that English should receive legal status as the official language of the Constitution and the superior Courts, and as one of the languages of the Provincial Governments. The way in which the Committee deal with this provocative suggestion is typical of its method. It begins by professing to deprecate it and ends by practically endorsing it. "In our judgment," the Committee aver, "no useful purpose would be served by a general declaration in the sense just indicated, and any such declaration would at once give rise to questions of great difficulty and complexity in regard to education." The Committee proceed to point out that their recommendations already provide against discrimination aganst any person on account of his language, which is totally beside the point. What they have actually done is not very different from what they were urged to do. "We recommend that the Letters Patent issued to the High Courts should prescribe English as the language of these Courts and we think that the Constitution Act might well provide, as do the statutory rules under the existing Government of India Act, that the business of all the Legislatures is to be conducted in English, subject to appropriate provisions ensuring the right of any member unacquainted with English to address the Legislature in the Vernacular." The English language is not likely to acquire an enhanced status on account of this wholly uncalled-for recommendation. Every safeguard is an invitation to test it and we should not be surprised if in extreme nationalistic circles there arises a disposition to challenge this statutory provision. Why should the right of speaking the vernaclar be confined to persons who are ignorant of English? Why should knowledge of English involve the disqualification to speak in one's vernacular if a member prefers it? The questions of great difficulty and complexity in regard to education which the Committee wish to avoid arise from this recommendation as well as the one which they pretend to deprecate.

"NO DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA"

(Continued from page 1.)

wards the growth of Trade Unionism. Frankly speaking, it would be futile to expect the Government sincerley to assist the growth of the Trade Union Movement. It has to keep up appearances with the International Labour Organisations at Geneva and accordingly you find Government enacting some Labour Legislation and tolerating the existence of Trade Unionism, to the extent that may be necessary to earn the goodwill of the nations who are members of the I.L.O. Beyond that it would be futile for us to expect any encouragement from Government.

"FASCIST MENACE"

"The recent legislation of the Government of Bombay is an open challenge to the trade union movement amounting to a Fascist menace cloaked under the garb of conciliatory machinery. The drive against the so-called communists by the Government of India is another reminder that we are not to look either to the Provincial or to the Central Governments for friendly gesture towards the growth of our movement. For these reasons we have reached a stalemate.

IGNORANCE & ILLITERACY

"Thirdly, one should consider what the intrinsic vitality of the trade union movement is. How far the industrial workers have appreciated or recognised the need for organising themselves and how far the labour leaders have been able to develop and control the movement on true trade Union lines; to my mind of all the three points I have raised this is most important as ultimately the trade unions must depend on themselves if they are to exist and to work for the benefit of the working class. I know that the biggest obstacle in our way is the stark ignorance and illiteracy that prevails among the large number of industrial workers so that even those who are normally employed are not able to appreciate the value of organisation. Added to illiteracy is the fear of unemployment which always stares the worker in the face and particularly does so in recent years."

TASK AHEAD

Concluding Mr. Mehta said. "It is incumbent upon us to approach workers in every industrial centre and to press their attention on the need for organisation. This is the biggest task that we have to handle and I want that before this General Council has ended its labours you will come to some clear workable programme and then work it vigorously and I wish you all success in that sacred task."—United Press.

"UNDEMOCRATIC FEATURES"

The meeting of the General Council of the National Trades Union Federation concluded its session late in the evening to-day after passing lengthy and exhaustive resolutions on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

WHAT IRWIN SAID.

The first resolution considered the proposals made in the Report as far from removing objectionable features contained in the White Paper scheme and containing many more retrograde and reactionary proposals. Further the report makes no reference to the goal India has to attain and is a virtual repudiation of the historic announcement of Lord Irwin made on the 1st of November, 1929, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that Dominion Status was implicit in the Declaration of 1917.

IN SPIRIT OF DISTRUST.

The Joint Committee Report as a whole, in the opinion of the Council, conceived in a spirit of distrust of the Indian people. Undemocratic features of the scheme are many and glaring inasmuch as it denies the Indian State subjects the right of representation on Federal Legislature and has granted unfettered discretion to Indian princes to select their nominees.

Another resolution regarding the proposals dealing with labour considered representation given to labour as inadequate and fell short even of representation given to the landed and commercial interests.

Having regard to the serious and fundamental defects, some of which have been pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs, the General Council is of the considered opinion that the scheme of the Joint Committee holds out no prospect of the Indian masses and working classes ever securing an adequate and effective voice and control in the legislatures and administration of the country and is, therefore, unacceptable to them.

MINORITY REPORT.

Another resolution placed on record the appreciation of the Council of the efforts made by Major Attlee, Member of the British Parliament and other Labour colleagues on Joint Parliamentary Committee in securing modifications of the majority proposals of the Committee and offers them its sincere thanks for their Minority Report which, in its opinion, is a distinct improvement on the unsatisfactory and undemocratic character of the majority scheme. The Council trusts that the British Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress would assist this Federation in securing the necessary modifications of the scheme.—United Press.

Under the presidentship of Prof. A. K. Trivedi of Baroda College a Sneha Sammelan of the College Philosophy Society was held here in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.—United Press.

JAPAN TO RETAIN MANDATE ISLANDS

Will Resist All Forcible Attempts, Says Naval C.-In-C.

A firm determinaton of the Japanese Navy to retain the South Sea Islands under mandate at any cost, has been expressed by Vice-Adm. Sankichi Takahashi, the newly appointed Commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet, says the Japan "Times".

Adm. Takahashi, interviewed by pressmen opined that the question of the Japanese mandatory islands in the South Sea might come to the fore at Geneva next year when Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations takes effect. He declared, however, that the Navy had determined the lines along which to deal with these islands carefully when the Government bdecided to secede from the League last year.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS

"I feel confident," the Admiral said, "that the retention by Japan of these islands will be out of the question in so far as treaty obligations are concerned, because the Versailles Treaty expressly stipulates for the concession of the former German islands in the South Sea to the principal Allied Powers and also provides that this stipulation not be modified if any of the Allied Powers opposes such revision."

Asked how the Navy would act if League Powers attempted to restore these islands forcibly, the new Commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet simply replied: "The Navy is thoroughly prepared against such an eventuality."

Turning to the forthcoming naval limitations conference, Adm. Takahashi stated that Japan's fundamental claim for equality with a view to an all-round cut in the armaments of the Powers by setting up the global tonnage principle is the fairest and most reasonable of all conceivable disarmament schemes from the practicable point of view. "If this plan is considered meaningless by others," he said, "the coming naval conference itself is meaningless." He said that the Navy cannot accept any new formula which, although granting Japan "nominal equality," may in reality bind her through a ratio of inequality.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Pointing out that Japan at present is on the high road to development as a nation, Adm. Takahashi averred that the country should make every effort to be on equal terms with other naval Powers. "If this golden opportunity is not seized, it will be lost forever," he declared, adding that the Navy therefore will not budge even an inch from its basic policy. "If this cause the coming naval conference to break up, Japan need not hold herself responsible for it," the naval commander stated.

Born in March, 1883, in Tokyo, Adm. Takahashi is 51 years old. He had been vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff and Commander of the second Squadron before he was appointed to command the Combined Fleet.

WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTENING

How Dutch Air Liner Crashed

THE HAGUE, Dec. 24.

The Dutch airliner which crashed at Rutbah last week was struck by lightning uhich hit the baggage room according to the statement issued by the Royal Dutch Air Liner after the preliminary investigation into the causes of the disaster.

After inquiring at Rutbah whether the liner was in fit state to fly with motors intact, the crew of Leewerik machine sent from Amsterdam to the scene of the accident has reported that there were no constructional defects in the liner.—Reuter.

X'mas Greetings By Air Mail

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A special blue bag containing Christmas greetings and presents from the Duke of Gloucester to the members of the Royal family accompanied the first regular air mail from Australia which arrived at Croydon three minutes ahead of the schedule in two Imperial Airways liners.

The planes carried a total mail of nearly one and three quarter tons of which, half a ton is from Australia.

Chamberlain Surveys Economic Situation

Says Financial Policy Of Britain Is Not Changed In Any Material Aspect

RUGBY, Dec. 22.

A comprehensive survey of the financial and economic situation was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons this afternoon in the debate on the adjournment motion for the X'mas recess.

Dealing with the spreading influence of cheap money, he referred in the first place to the saving of interest effected. The conversion of 5 per cent. and other loans had resulted in a saving of £37,000,000 annually in interest on the national debt. Following upon that was the consequential reduction in the rate of interest on short money and although that was not for a permanent character, yet it was helping the country's finances at present and between this long term and short-term reduction of interest they had been able to reduce interest costs on national debt by something like 20 per cent. since 1931. That was a considerable alleviation of the country's burdens, but it did not stop there.

CONVERSION BY 'DOMINIONS.'

The heavy fall in the interest rate in London had affected other parts of the Empire. There had been a number of conversions by the Dominions and in particular Australia had been able to effect some very important conversions of her debt, benefiting the finances of Australia and increasing her purchasing power, which was of benefit to Britain.

Again new loans were being raised in the colonies on practically the same basis as they could be raised here for the British Government. The Colonies had thus fully shared in the advantages. The same applied also to the borrowing of local authorities. Some of the larger authorities had raised money at 3 per cent. and smaller authorities were able to borrow from local fund at from 3-3/4 per cent. Those were non-permanent loans. Long-term borrowers again were able to obtain loans something like one-third cheaper than at any time since the war. That undoubtedly had been a very great advantage. As for industrial borrowers, they had been able to convert something like £100,000,000 since the National Government took office, resulting in a saving to them of about £100,000 000 annually.

Dealing with the effect of cheap money in the industrial field, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the work of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, formed largely at the instigation and with the assistance of the Bank of England for financing large industrial corporations after proper examination of their prospects and that of the Credits for Industries, Ltd., designed to provide medium term loans of smaller amounts to small firms.

Regarding the situation in Lancashire which had been raised during the debate he agreed that a good deal of trouble arose out of the financial chaos during the 1920-21 inflationary boom. Its lesson was that they should not repent it in attempting measures, which would bring other parts of the country into the same condition.

STABILISING VALUES.

Proceeding the Chancellor of the Exchequer dealt with a suggestion for attempting the stabilising of values between the pound and the dollar.

Here, he said, the question was that of the level at which stabilisation should be effected. Stabilisation on a common international standard of currency would be very helpful. "We all hope it may be; but we ourselves have made the best contribution in the circumstances by stabilising sterling in the sterling area and the policy followed there has achieved a very considerable measure of success. The levels of currencies in the countries of the Empire and those countries linked with sterling have remained very stable for three years and exchange of goods and trade showed a very gratifying increase at a time when international trade was generally inclined to shrink."

At present the sterling had, on one side the gold bloc and on the other dollar also on gold standard.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

The real difficulty was that the dollar and the franc were not in harmonious relationship. In consequence of this disharmony, the pound which stood between the two was dear in terms of dollars, but not so dear in terms of francs. The present freedom to move in either direction and thus achieve a fairly stable position for the pound would be lost if they had stabilisation. The attempt to stabilise while disharmony existed would result in a position where they had to go off gold or follow a policy of inflation.

In the present circumstances they could not afford the risk involved in stabilisation and thus rob themselves of the freedom to move the pound as required. They must wait until such a change in the price-level as would bring the dollar and the franc into greater harmony with one another—a position which he understood the United States administration wished to bring about and in which he wished them all possible success.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The other question raised during the debate to which the Chancellor referred was that of the unification of the mining royalties. He believed it would solve a difficult problem and facilitate the economic development of coal mining in Britain and its careful investigation was at present proceeding.

In regard to road development as a measure for absorbing unemployment, he thought quite enough had been spent in proportion to the country's income and its needs in all directions; but he favoured extension of flats for the poorest members of society in big towns and was satisfied this was the only way of solving overcrowding. Local authorities, who would have no difficulty in raising loans at market rates, were the right people to deal with this. Government's part was to create conditions in which money borrowed would be spent. Last year in England and Wales alone private enterprise, largely because of cheap money conditions, had built over 2,50,000 houses which meant a capital expenditure at least of £12,500,000 in building alone and as was well-known housing gave rise to more employment in ancilliary trades than anything else.

GOVT. AND BANK OF ENGLAND.

Passing on to the relations between the Government and the Bank of England, Mr. Chamberlain accepted the view that the ultimate responsibility for the country's monetary policy must lie with the Government and said that now that they were not on gold standard the relationship between the Treasury and the Bank must be closer than ever,—indeed, the whole management of sterling was discussed continually between representatives of the Treasury and the Bank. On this question, however, he called attention to the generally accepted resoluton at Genoa in 1922 that Banks and especially banks of issue should be free from political pressure and be conducted on lines of prudent finance.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

With regard to financial policy generally, Mr. Chamberlain in conclusion said that it had not changed in any material aspect since on behalf of the Empire delegates it was declared at the London Conference. He believed that if they continued the policy laid down at the conclusion of that Conference it would continue to produce good results. He saw no reason why they should not anticipate a further rise in the wholesale prices of primary commodities, which would probably do most to overcome the inharmonious elements in the world's currency system and he looked forward with confidence to the time when they could once again embark on an international currency standard. Meanwhile he saw no reason for pessimism. Home trade had not yet reached saturation point and foreign trade, if not back to old levels, was still showing an upward trend.—B.O.W.

DEATH OF ARMY OFFICERS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Death occurred of Vice-Admiral J. C. T. Glossop.

Death announced of Brigadier-General C. Dalrymple Bruce.

DR. MAUDE ROYDEN AND MRS. ASHBY FOR KARACHI

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Dr. Maude Royden and Mrs. Corbett Ashby left Croydon for Karachi to attend the All-India Women's Conference there.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR

Nova Scotian Remanded In London

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A case of alleged smuggling a million sterling worth alcoholic liquor into Canada was heard at Bow Street when a Nova Scotian, William Alexander Yule was brought up on a provisional warrant under the Fugitive Offenders' Act. The warrant accused Yule 'inter-alia' with conspiring to introduce alcoholic liquor into foreign countries, into which the importation of such liquor was prohibited by law. Yule declared on arrest at Southampton and later that, he was not guilty and expressed desire to waive all formalities and go to Canada to meet the charge.

He was remanded.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

King's Good Wishes For Indians

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The following telegrams were exchanged yesterday between the Viceroy and His Majesty the King.

The message from the Viceroy to His Majesty reads:—

"On behalf of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in India, I send Your Majesty our most respectful and sincere good wishes for Christmas and New Year.

His Majesty's reply to the Viceroy reads:—Your message of good wishes on behalf of my loyal subjects in India has given me much pleasure. I trust the New Year may bring them happiness and prosperity."—A.P.

LONDON'S BUSIEST DAY OF YEAR

Seething Mass Of Gift-Buyers

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

To-day was the busiest day of the year. Christmas shoppers poured into London from an early hour and Westend and other big store centres were a seething mass of gift-buyers. Leading hotels, which more and more lay themselves out for entertainment of visitors, declare there are more guests than for many years.

The influx of people is largely balanced by the departures of the provincial born for their homes and of Londoners for the country and the seaside.

The scenes at the stations resembled summer holiday rush period.

Revolt In Liberal Rank And File

NEED FOR UNITED NATIONAL FRONT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Non-acceptance of even one of those recommendations made by the Liberal school of thought in their Joint Memorandum to the Joint Select Committee must be taken as the significant reason for this revolt on the part of the Liberals in general and younger sections amongst them in particular. It will be matter of great gratification if all responsible sections of Indian opinion will gather round the banner of independence which the Congress unfurled at Lahore in 1929. Let us hope wise counsel will prevail and the Liberal party will adopt this change by a majority in their forthcoming meeting at Poona.

Nobody will deny that the change in their creed will have a far-reaching healthy sequel on the Indian politics to-day. Patriotism and self-respect demand unity and at no time was it more pressing than it is to-day. India is now passing through political upheavals and it is high time that all parties should join together and by making a common cause, fight for independence of India.

Could not United India scrap Simon Commission Report? Cannot united India call for Constituent Assembly? Cannot United India have a constitution drafted by that body?

Liberals rose to the occasion when all-White Commission was appointed by the British Government. They boycotted it and rejected its proposals. Will not the Liberals now rise to the occasion? Is not the pressing necessity all the more greater to-day than it was ever before?

Liberals have rejected the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, No doubt, but they have not placed before the country any other alternative scheme. What are they going to do now?

Liberals want "Independence by all constitutional means". Is not calling for a Constituent Assembly one of those "Constitutional means"?

The influence of the Liberals will surely cease to be felt if it does not give a clear lead to this party and by joining the other parties fight for complete independence of India. All should bear in mind that this is not the time to rave at the Congress. United we stand and divided we fall.—Yours, etc.

E. D. WAGH.

Where Is Dominion Status?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the chorus of protests repeated every day from different parts of the country against the omission of any reference to Dominion Status in the J. P. C. Report, no attempt has hitherto been made by the Viceroy or the Secretary of State to reassure public opinion in this country that His Majesty's Government do not contemplate going back on the pledge given by Lord Irwin in 1929 on the authority of his masters in Whitehall.

That this omission could not be the result of an oversight is evidenced by the anxiety felt by the Archbishop of Canterbury in understanding what India wants when she asks for Dominion Status. We were hitherto given to understand that the authors of the J. P. C. Report had undergone tremendous pains to master the Indian political problems, but the query raised at this stage by His Grace makes us very well doubt the success of these gentlemen in understanding, some of the elements of India's political demand. But at least that cannot be said of Lord Halifax, who as Lord Irwin, was the author of the 1929 declaration that "the achievement of Dominion Status was implicit in the Declaration of August 1917."

Lord Willingdon who gave us his opinion of the J. P. C. Report last week in a post-prandial performance at Calcutta, could not find room for one sentence in his fairly long speech to tell us that his Government stood by the pledge given by his predecessor.

What is then the explanation for this conspiracy of silence? We Indians are often and most unjustifiably accuses of being over-suspicious. Is it possible to conceive of circumstances more fruitful of breeding suspicion and distrust?

As one who would wish to see India settle down as a contented partner in the British Empire enjoying at an early date the same political status, power and responsibility as Canada or Australia, I may remind His Excellency the Viceroy that Lord Irwin's declaration of 1929 made a ready appeal to a very large number of politically-minded people in this country. With the momentum which the political movement has gathered here, if His Majesty's Government now fail to assure us that their policy regarding India's political goal remains unchanged, in the course of the next decade or two they may perhaps find that Dominion Status had ceased to be an attraction for most people in India.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, Dec. 24.
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Conference Of Karnatakis

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I was glad to see that close upon the publication of the appeal by Sjt. Gangadharrao in your valued columns, a suggestion appeared yesterday in 'In and Around Bombay' that a Conference should be convened where Karnatakis in Bombay can meet and decide upon the ways and means to help the sufferers in North Canara.

I welcome this most timely suggestion. There are, I learn, not less than about 50 thousand Karnatakis in Bombay and about seven Associations of Kannada people. There is the Karnataka Sangh, the Karnataka Association, the Kanara Saraswat Association, the Mysore Association, the Coorg Association, the Mogaveera Association and so on. So there is a fine basis for every kind of consolidation and if a cause like the present one does not bring us all together what else is going to?

If some young friends take up this suggestion enthusiastically, it would ever be so easy to get together all the Karnatakis. I am sure the B. P. C. C. will help them in every way in all organisation of this kind. It is but proper that Bombay Karnatakis should bestir themselves in this hour of need. The time too is convenient on account of the holidays when all will have some free time on hand.

Karnataka leaders and along with them humble workers like me will surely be at their service if enthusiastic young men take up the cause in right earnest. It has been my privilege to be connected with some work among peasants in Kanara for the last few years and though under medical treatment for teeth I am most willing to do my utmost in this cause of humanity.—Yours, etc.

R. R. DIWAKAR.

Ink As Cottage Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the 27th of October, 1923, the Guntur Mandala Jatheeya Vidya Parishat was started to help the cause of National Schools opened in Guntur District at the call of Mahatmaji. As the schools began to dwindle in strength, the members of the Parishat wanted to start some industry which could maintain at least one school. Industries such as weaving and carpentry were tried but with little use. The Guntur Mandala Jeteeya Vidya Parishat purchased materials worth Rs. 10-8-0 on 2-2-1926 for conducting experiments on the manufacture of ink in behalf of the Parishat; and one of the earliest samples of Permanent Steel Pen Ink was sent to Messrs. I. L. T. D. Co., Ltd., which is a large Anglo-American Business House. They were satisfied with the sample and placed an order with the Parishat. We may gratefully remember that it was the patronage of an Anglo-American Business House which practically financed further experiments conducted by the Parishat. Messrs. I. L. T. D. Co. Ltd., continue their esteemed patronage to this day and we are sure they would be so pleased as to continue it ever more.

Herein we have the nucleus of a small cottage industry started by a group of proverbially poor school masters, not for their own profit, but in the interests of Guntur Mandala Jatheeya Vidya Parishat formed to serve the needs of various National Schools which arose at the call of Mahatmaji.

The Parishat has been sending samples to Mahatmaji from the early stages of its inception. Of Fountain Pen Inks manufactured by the Parishat. Mahatmaji would at first only say "I hesitate to give you a certificate" and would advise them to stand on their own legs for some time.

Later, on 21-11-1932 from Yeravda Central Prison, he was pleased to write "I am glad to say that the ink compares favourably with good foreign inks."

Again, on 28-5-1934, he was so pleased as to write "I continue to use your inks with full satisfaction. Please give me the names, the qualifications and pay of the several workers whom the industry is supporting. Is there any other labour employed?" and was further satisfied with the report which the Parishat submitted to him.

India can produce her own commodities:

A small industry such as the Neel-Kaal ink industry may sufficiently prove that a group of sincere workers can invest the capital and put forth the necessary scientific research to produce a commodity which is in great demand, and a commodity which is quite as good and serviceable as the corresponding commodity which is imported from Europe.

The opportunities, which Mahatmaji's scheme of Swadeshi gives to India, will, we trust, invite an inrush of the best minds of India which will improve upon the old methods and produce commodities which will best serve all our needs.

Mahatmaji's scheme of Swadeshi will practically demonstrate in a short time, that the combined Muscle-Fower of India can throw the Machine-Power of Europe easily into shade. The combined Muscle-Power of India, employed in developing the indigenous industries of India, will liberate our country from its economic and industrial serfdom to Europe and will automatically liberate her from her political bondage to England. Let us work together under Mahatmaji's Industrial Banner and prove what our Muscle-Power alone can achieve. Let us prove that the real wealth and prosperity of any country lies in the muscle-power of her people.—Yours, etc.,

B. NARASIMHAM,
Secretary, Andhra Kala.
Parishat, Tenali, Guntur Dist.
Camp, Bombay.

POET TAGORE AND SCIENCE

It Has Extended Horizons Of Knowledge

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 24.

"Science had undoubtedly extended the horizons of human knowledge but it failed to solve the real problem of life itself. Rather by engendering in the mind of man the unfortunate spirit of mutual strife and hostility it vitiated the atmosphere of the world and disturbed the equilibrium of life. It succeeded in concentrating power in unscrupulous hands that shut its eyes to the realisation of Truth and Love", said Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore addressing the students and guests on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Santiniketan Ashram.

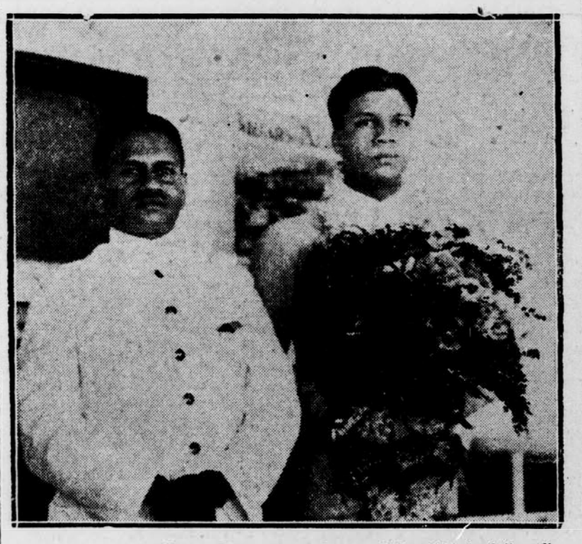
Continuing the Poet said that it was the Rishis of ancient India only who truly unravelled the hidden meaning of life which they broadcast, calling unto humanity to join with them in the festival of divine awakening.

Referring to the distinctive feature of Santiniketan Ashram the Poet said that it was not a mere seat of culture, but the living embodiment of the Great Truth and centre of Love and Fellowship, where people would gather and share a common aspiration to realise the essential oneness of life, not through intricacies of knowledge, but through more natural and inner process of "being and becoming". —United Press.

HOLY QURAN FOR KING AND ROYAL FAMILY

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Ahmadiya Anjuman Ishiati-Islam propose to present Their Majesties the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and the members of the Royal Family on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee in May next with copies of the Holy Quran and the biography of the Holy Prophet, translated into English. The expenditure is estimated to be about Rs. 1,000.—A.P.



Kumar P. C. Patwardhan, second son of the Chief of Sangli, left for England by the Italian mail boat on Monday for I. C. S. studies. Photo shows the Chief and the Kumar.

REVISING ATTITUDE TOWARDS "AWARD"

Punjab Suggestion To Nationalists

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Mr. A. S. Satyarthi, General Secretary of the Punjab Nationalist Party, has put forward suggestion for consideration by the Congress Nationalist Conference to be held at Benares on 26th December under the presidentship of Pandit Malaviya, that it should resolve to secure at least one crore of signatures from throughout India in support of the Congress Nationalist Party's opposition to the Communal Award. This, he points out, would strengthen their cause, create an awakening throughout the country and help in organising the workers. It would favourably react on the Congress to revise its attitude of neutrality and also falsify the remarks of the Joint Select Committee that all Indian communities, including Hindus, had acquiesced in the award.

Mr. Satyarthi has offered to collect ten lakhs of signatures from the Punjab, Delhi and the N.W.F. Province. Mr. Satyarthi has further suggested that it should be sufficient for members of the Nationalist Party to sign the Congrss creed and it should be optional and not essential as at present that members of the Party should be regularly enlisted members of Congres Committeec till such time as the Congress recognises the justice of the Party's objection to the Congress attitude of neutrality towards the Award. —A.P.

MALAVIYA DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

BENARES, Dec. 24.

As a result of enquiries made here it is learnt that the meeting of the members of Congress Nationalist Party which is going to be held here shortly is an informal one. Only a few prominent members have been invited to attend the meeting to discuss the present situation and to decide the future plan of action of the Party.

The invited members will reach Benares on December 25 and 26.

Furthr enquiries have so far failed to elicit any confirmation of the news of Pandit Malaviya's proceeding to England in connection with leading a deputation for agitation against the Communal Award.—United Press

FOR AVIATION DEMONSTRATIONS

Govt. Of India Invites Sir Alan Cobham

RANCHI, (By Mail.)

It is understood that Sir Alan Cobham has been invited by the Government of India to give demonstrations, and that he will have an extensive programme, covering all the provinces. So far as Bihar is concerned, elaborate demonstrations will be given at Ranchi, Patna and Dhanbad. Gaya, Hazaribagh and Muzaffarpur stand a chance to be included in the list of minor demonstrations.—A. P.

MUKTEAR KILLED

SYLHET, Dec. 23.

A Muktear was killed and two other persons, including a police officer, severely injured in the course of a scuffle between a police party and supporters of absconders in a dacoity case whom the former went to effect arrests in the interior of the district last week.—A.P.

FREE LIBRARY FOR EVERY TOWN

Conference President's Suggestions For Silver Jubilee

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

The suggestion that in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the King Emperor local bodies and the Government might establish a good free public library in every Municipal town was made by Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai, in the course of his presidential address at the eighth All-India Public Library Conference which commenced this afternoon at Congress House.

He laid stress on the need for making libraries—social centres and turnng them into popular resorts for all sections of people —A. P.

SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

(Continued from page 8.)

settlement had failed. Even at the time when efforts for the colonisation of the country with Indians were being pushed forward, Europeans continued to arrive in steadily increasing numbers and to remain in the country. There never has been any restriction against their settlement. And the idea of segregation originated with them. Several of them regarded the idea of Indians living in their midst with repugnance, and took immediate steps to organise themselves and to oppose the Government in its pro-Indian policy. In this they were helped by the Indians who did not present themselves as prospective landholders. In the early days of 1906 the Government finally decided to abandon its Indian policy, or rather, it swung to the other extreme and agreed to the complete exclusion of Indians from the most attractive areas.

Energetic steps were taken by the leading Europeans and the Government to attract more settlers. They met with an appreciable response. There was an influx of intending farmers. The land and survey departments could not cope with the work of allotment and demarcation of farms, work rendered more difficult by the scanty knowledge of the geography of the country at their disposal. Very soon Europeans penetrated, in some cases, to areas 200 miles inland from the Railway.

Belated Agitation.

When the Government had perceptibly begun to recede from its Indian policy, sporadic efforts were made by a few merchants to secure a "fair deal," as distinct from "equal rights" from the Government in the alienation of land. The correct method would have been to apply for the land, and press the claims individually and through representative bodies. Such claims would have been difficult to resist in those days. But instead of this, meetings were called, resolutions passed, speeches made, funds collected, and wasted on lengthy telegrams and deputations to the Secretary of State. The astute statesmen of England did not find it difficult to becalm our "leaders" with excessive politeness and vague assurances of justice.

(To Be Continued.)

The Post Master General of the United Provinces announces a reward of Rs. 200 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of a person or persons implicated in robbery of four mail bags at Railway Station Suraimahpur on B.N.W. Rly. in Ballia district on November 18 last.—United Press.

CONCEIVED IN SPIRIT OF DISTRUST

A. I. Muslim Conference Calls J. P. C. Report Retrograde

LAHORE, December 24.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim Conference held at Aligarh yesterday under the Presidentship of the Nawab of Chhatari the following resolutions were passed:—

"The Working Committee of the All-India Moslem Conference places on record its considered opinion that the constitutional advance proposed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee is, as a whole, disappointing and falls considerably short of the aspirations of the people of India and shows that it has been conceived in a spirit of distrust of Indian people and is in some respects retrograde even as compared with the White Paper.

FALLS SHORT.

The Committee regrets to find that due weight has not been given by the Joint Parliamentary Committee to the recommendations made by the British Indian Delegation and urge that the proposed constitution be improved in the light of the said Memorandum.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that the Communal Award has been incorporated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee report which, in the absence of any agreed settlement, forms the only working basis of co-operation amongst the Communities. The Committee strongly deprecates all efforts from any quarters to upset the same.

NOT EVEN MINIMUM DEMAND.

The Working Committee regrets that the Joint Parliamentary Commitee report does not concede the minimum demands of the community as embodied in the various resolutions of All India Muslim Conference.

In view of conditions prevailing in the country the Working Commitee is of opinion that in spite of the proposed constitution being unsatisfactory, the best course for Indians is not to reject the reforms but make united efforts to attain full responsible Government.

Resolved that a meeting of the Working Committee be called at Western Court, Delhi, for 26th January and a meeting of the Executive Board for 27th January to consider the Indian Reforms Bill."

Those present included Maulana Mohammad Shafi Daoodi, Mr. Syed Hossain and Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang.—A. P.

INDORE ORDER ON JAIN MUNIS

Jubbulpore Representation To Maharaja

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 25.

Considerable resentment appears to be prevailing among the local Digamber Jain Community on account of an order passed by the Government of Indore State prohibiting the free movements of the Digamber Jain Munis in the Holkar State, in a state of nudity.

The local Digamber Jains with a view to get this order cancelled by the Indore Government had waited upon His Highness the Maharaja of Indore at Jubbulpore Railway Station platform when His Highness the Maharaja happened to pass through Jubbulpore 'en route' to Calcutta.

The Jains who were headed by Swami Singal, Seth Gulzari Lal, a leading Jain of the place, after garlanding the Maharaja presented him with an address in the course of which they urged the Maharaja to withdraw his notification and allow his Jain subjects to follow their religious duties freely.

The Maharaja gave them a very patient and sympathetic hearing and assured them that he would do his best to redress their legitimate grievances.—United Press.

LIFE CONVICTS ACQUITTED

Sequel To Appeal From Jail

PATNA, Dec. 24.

As a sequel to a jail appeal by Sudhistral and Gharbharan Rai who were sentenced to transportation for life on charge of murdering Dafadar, attached to the Mirganj Thana, Saran District, they were set at liberty by Mr. Justice MacPherson and Mr. Justice Agarwalla.

It may be mentioned that when the appeal was being admitted the High Court issued them notices to show cause why their sentences should not be enhanced. —United Press.

BARODA MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

To Discuss Important Problems

BARODA, Dec. 24.

The organisers of the Baroda State Municipal Conference commencing here to-day have taken in hand some questions of outstanding importance to the ratepayers.

They have resolved to thresh out the town-planning project in all its ramifications and to devise ways and means for relieving the pressure of population on the already congested areas, so that hygienic surroundings might be assured.

A "modus operandi" will be planned for providing sanitary dwelling-places for the poorer classes and improving the sanitary condition of every "kasba" in the Baroda State.

The Conference has likewise been designed to work out a feasible scheme for reducing the incidence of taxation by introducing a house-tax and to suggest such amendments in the road-line measures as to reduce the hardships of the people to a minimum.—United Press.

Hunt For Objectionable Literature

QUETTA, Dec. 24.

Two local tribesmen have been detained by the police in connection with the circulation of a Pushto book entitled "Sosan Chaman", believed to contain objectionable matter. Police have seized several copies of the book which has been circulated in the Quetta District. Investigation is in progress.

All-India Varnashram Sangh Conference

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The Secretary, All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, Seventh Conference, Ahmedabad writes:—His Holiness Shree Gokulnathji Maharaj of Bombay will preside at the seventh session of the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh to be held on 1st, 2nd and 3rd January 1935.

This cancels the date previously announced.—A.P.

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CROCKERY MAKING

An Industry That Indian Villages Can Develop

(BY G. S. BHARTIYA.)

The most prized gift of the Western Civilization to the Indian housewife, in the twentieth century is the modern China-Crockery. But the innovation of the Glass and Chinawares in the Indian kitchens has resulted in the turning out of the Brass and Copper wares of old from our homes. We are not one of these who deprecate the use of Chinawares, itself. What we lament is the cruel death of an age-long lucrative village industry, the Brass and Copper ware industry.

If we could establish Crockery industry in our villages, the harm done to the Copper-smith could be mitigated little: the replacement of one industry by another will always be preferred to the total extinction of a village industry. We shall discuss here some aspects of the China-crockery industry being developed in the villages in the country.

At present all our supplies of China-Crockery are received from foreign countries. The produce of the few Pottery Works in India, as far as Crockery is concerned is simply negligible. The following figures for the years 1931 to 1934, will give an idea of the share contributed by different countries to our imports of this particular commodity.

Name of the country.	1931-32.	1932-33.
United Kingdom	7,26865	6,81,485
Germany	1.01,961	89,731
Netherlands	46,908	6,995
Beligum	36,386	50,313
Japan	3.13,636	4.91,565
France, Italy, Austria tria, Czecho-slovakia, China (Excluding Hong-kong) and other countries	1,88,394	1,24,121
Total	14.14,170	14.44,210

	1933-34
United Kingdom	6,51,608
Germany	76,110
Netherlands	21,372
Belgium	41,251
Japan	3,70,927
France, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, China (Excluding Hongkong) and other countries	1,07,866
Total	12,69,134

Our principal suppliers, as can be seen from the above statement, are United Kingdom and Japan. The ratio of the imports from these two countries given in amount is not the true index of the ratio of imports in quantity. Japanese Chinawares are four times cheaper than the English Crockery. The recent unprecedented fall in the price of "Yen" is further responsible for the seemingly low figures of the import of Japan made "China". In fact, Japan practically holds a monopoly in the Crockery Markets not only in India, but throughout the world.

A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

And in Japan this is still a household industry. The following description of the Pottery industry recorded in 1878 does hold good even to-day. "The villages in which faience and porcelain are made—whose names are house-hold words in America and Europe, look like any other village. In the dingy, weather beaten cottages, made of wood, mud, reed and thatch, the potters work before their paper windows. In a workshop there are rarely more than 3 or 4 workers, and the kiln fro the burning of the Potterywares is the property of the village. There are 900 manufacturing establishments in the village of "Seto" in "Aichi" prefecture which is the chief manufacturing centre of pottery, but there is only one factory, with more than 100 workers. More than one-third of the manufacturers have only domestic workshops with 3 to 5 people working under one roof."

Japan, the largest and the cheapest producer of Chinawares in the world has in it a lucrative and flourishing village industry producing world renowned Crockery with the old out of date, antiquated tools and man-power driven machines. Why cannot we in India, with an army of trained pottermen in the villages, do the same to meet the demand of our own home-markets?

Is there dearth in India of the raw materials required, for this industry? "China Clay" is the most important raw material. It is found in abundence in several parts of the country. There are a few mines in the Madras Presidency and several in the Central Provinces, Berar, Punjab, U. P., C. I. and Bengal. The pigmy province of Delhi alone has as many as 8 kaolin mines, the annual output of which for the year ending 31st December 1933 was 5,710, tons of China-clay. The local China-clay is of very superior quality, as will be evident from the following data of the analysis of the two important clay deposits—"A" and "B" carried out in the research laboratories of the Government Industrial Surveyor, Delhi Province.

	"A" Deposit. Per cent.	"B" Deposit. Per cent.
Silica	48.47	47.25
Titanic Oxide	——	——
Alumina	36.80	37.445
Ferric Oxide	0.44	0.359
Magnesia	0.08	——
Lime	0.48	——
Potash	0.70	——
Soda	0.35	
Loss on ignition	13.12	14.37
Refractory Coefficient	36.0	37.4

There are vast beds of China-Clay lying hidden and unknown in various parts of the country.

No organised attempt has so far been made to unearth these mines and examine the quality of the Clay found. Felspar, Quartz and Limestone, the other important raw materials, used as opening materials, are also found in the country in large quantities.

We have a large number of Potteries existing in the country, the province of Bombay claiming 23, Bengal, 3, Bihar and Orissa, 6, Madras, 1, and Delhi, 3, while a factory is now being constructed at Jhelum in the Punjab. But the articles turned out in them, are stonewares, refractories including firebricks, tiles, sanitary and electric fittings coloured cements, pipes and porcelain wares such as jars, etc. Half hearted attempts to manufacture Crockery were made by the Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta, and the Gwalior Pottery Works Ltd., Delhi, but the prices being prohibitive their crackery could not capture any market. Recently the Khurja pottermen have begun making crockery, but it is very crude and unrefined though cheap. In the Punjab and other provinces too, pottery of Indian patterns is being made from very long time. In the Punjab alone no less than 1,30,000 villagers are engaged in this work according to the Census report of 1931. Artistic Clay tumblers and "Surais" of Bhawalpore are well known all over the country. Delhi, Khurja, Chunar, Azamgarh and Lucknow, are also famous for their Oriental Potteries.

LURE OF THE MACHINE

How is it then that with all the raw materials at our disposal and so many factories existing, we have not been able to produce Crockery even as good and as cheap as that we receive from Japan?

Our enquiries show, that apart from some fundamental difficulties it is the 'lure of the machine' that primarily stands in our way. These half-trained theoretical experts, having read about pottery industry of England and having had a little experience in a miniature laboratory factory, can only dream of the costly power-driven Alsying cylinders, clay bungers, pug-mills, disintegrators and crushers, etc. If these costly machines are not available because of the traditional hesitancy of the Indian financier, these pottery-experts hide their inefficiency under the plea of "no machines with us."

All that the process of manufacture requires is the mixing of the broken and purified raw materials in the "correct proportions," so as to produce a uniform body possessing the desired composition and consistency. The pulverised materials composing the body are mixed intimately in such a manner as to impart to it the desired properties of homogenity and consistency. The fluid body thus prepared is then to be filtered.

With the accumulated practical knowledge inherited from his forefathers and the craftsmanship learnt in the school of experience, the Indian potterman can prepare a most homogeneous, thoroughly grinded, well filtered and perfectly plastic body with the help of the indigenous village machanisms at practically no cost. The pottermen of Lucknow, Chunar, Khurja, Delhi and Bhawalpore have none of the elaborate machinery fitted in their humble cottages, yet the fine, artistic earthenwares made by them surpass any of the foreign made Chinawares in delicacy, refineness and fascidiousness of taste.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY

One of the fundamental difficulties in the way of the Indian potterman is the indefinite quality of the Raw Materials, available. A pottery manufacturer, at present, has to be his own geclogist, minerologist, mining and ceramic engineer, apart from being a pottery expert.

The second difficulty with him is his lack of knowledge of the exact proportion of the raw materials to be mixed to get the desired white and strong clay. The Indian pottery expert thinks these villagers, hopeless people who can never grasp the technicalities of China-clay making, as he does not know the indigenous names of the Chemicals, etc. used in the process of manufacture and the uneducated pottermen cannot follow the chemical names in an alien language. It is understood that the U. P. Government has deputed a pottery expert to Khurja to teach the pottermen, ways and means for improving their crockery and that this gentleman has succeeded in his mission to a great extent.

In the making of a round ware, the use of the potter's wheel driven by power is generally made in organised industries in England and other European countries, but in Japan, the old, man power-driven wheel is yet in vogue. Though knowing nothing of the theories of inertia or the advantages of the use of Ball Bearings for free-wheeling, the Indian potterman's wheel is a wonderful mechanism giving maximum of work at the expense of minimum energy. There are however two defects, which if removed, will make the Indian potter's wheel a very efficient machine. The first defect is the gradual retarding of speed and the second one is the loss of time and energy in speeding up after every few minutes. The first defect hampers the production of crockery of uniform thickness and standard shapes and sizes; and the second one effects adversely the average output of a worker in a working day. However if attempts are made a potter's wheel with a padding arrangement and free-ball-bearing wheel can be made on the pattern of padding Sewing Machines.

ALL-INDIA RESEARCH LABORATORY

Glazing of the Crockery is the next item that our pottermen need teaching in. With the establishment of the Village Industries Association, the task of developing "Chinaware" industry in our rural areas has become very easy. May we commend the following scheme of work to the Association?

1. An All-India Research Laboratory be established to find out the location of various clay-deposits, known or unknown, and to examine the quality of the clays found in various localities, as also to advise the pottermen of that locality about the exact proportions of raw materials to be mixed and on other technical subjects.

2. A central Marketing Board, be established to (1) acquire and distribute supplies of standardised qualities of China-Clays amongst pottermen in various villages. (b) To acquire and distribute Crockery made in such villages for selling in the cities. It will be more paying and efficient if the Board suggests new patterns and distributes work amongst different families in such a manner that one family has to make one piece of crockery of that particular pattern; while, the second one makes a second piece and so on, and the Marketing Board assembles the set. If one family is to go on making nothing but cups and saucers of various patterns, while a second one makes nothing but tea-pots and a third one milk jugs and so on, it is but natural that the family specializes in making that particular were, and produces, goods better, more uniform in shape size and greater number of them.

3. To solve the problem of firing, intermittent round type of kilns with up-draft and down-draft may be provided in every village where "Crockery making" is carried on.

The intrusion of the Tea Sets and the Dinning Sets into the pantry room of an Indian housewife will not then be objected to! India's salvation lies in Village Industries.

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THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 8.)

ing more and better and faster ships to outdistance Britain even with her new ships. All that the observer of these developments in Britain's contemporary economic history has to note at the present moment is the contrast of British policy when it is a matter of Britain's own national and immediate concern, and when it is a matter of safeguarding Indian interests, especially when they are in conflict with the British. The subsidy is to be administered by a committee, the amount voted to form a pool, and the grants will be made per ton-day of operation by such shipping, or the outlay made in its reorganisation. Mr. Lloyd George is not yet an extinct volcano. His memoirs bear ample evidence of his vitality and vigour. And now he has announced that he would put forward a new political programme,—in time for the next General Election for the British Parliament. The National Government have been losing by-elections heavily, or finding their old majorities dwindling fast enough to make them nervous. There is, in addition, a revolt of the younger Tories signified in such matters as the Government handling of Britain's depressed areas. "Will Government face the electorate next time on a record, or on a programme?" asked a Tory Backbencher in mail week. And the question is not without its echo in the country; and a voice like that of the Wizard of Wales, has no small chance of being heard.

The Saar

International Troops have begun to arrive in Saar and, to guard the peace of that territory in the fateful days of the Plebiscite. As this is in accord with the agreement made between the powers concerned, the movement is not a matter of special anxiety.

Italian Exchanges

Italy's policy of Exchange control, by requisitioning foreign credits held by Italian nationals, continues, though the real objective aimed at is not even now clearly visible. The franc is rising and the Dollar falling; but again the reason escapes the ordinary student of these movements. America has not yet announced her new currency policy,—if any; the world of finance only knows that, under the law now in force, the United States has yet to acquire a 1,000 million ounces of silver. What will be the reaction of that acquisition, as and when it takes place, the student of such affairs is unable to say, as the counteraction of the obvious development of such measures is impossible to predict.

America's ambitious programme of a Twenty-five Years' Plan of National Development, at a capital outlay of 105,000 million dollars, is an item in the piece, whose full reaction, not only upon the national organisation of that country, but also upon the world economy at large, is impossible to realise at the present moment.

Disruption

In The Empire

The presentation of a petition by West Australia for separation from the Federated Commonwealth of Australia,—read in conjunction with the law to abolish British citizenship in the Irish Free State,—indicate the rapid growth of a tendency to dissolution already set in the British Empire. Wherever such dissolution is possible by voluntary means, the units composing the vast, unwieldy mass will take the road to separation and dismemberment which Ireland has her own special reasons to lead in. The one clear lesson of such developments,—that you cannot keep enchained a whole people against their will, in such a conglomerate as the British Commonwealth of Nations, is yet unlearnt by those who have the destiny of this country in their hands. The multiplicity of safeguards, and the stringency of the Treaty Obligations sought to be inflicted upon this country on the eve of its new constitutional career, would never have been dreamt of if the principle of a really voluntary association had been maintained throughout. Is it wise, in the face of such developments, to insist upon safeguards when the whole Indian nation denounces them?

THE LIBERAL HAMLET

Famous Soliloquy Modernised and Moderatised.

To reject, or not to reject—that is the question:—
Whether it's wiser in the end to suffer
The checks and balances of an outrageous scheme
Or to take arms against a sea of safeguards
And by opposing end them? To refuse—to repel—
No more; and by refusal to say we end
The heart-burning and the thousand natural shocks
That a Liberal is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To refuse—to repel;—
To repel! perchance to repent:—ay, there's the rub;
For in that struggle of refusal what difficulties may come,
When we have shuffled off this constitutional coil.
Must give us pause: there's the timidity
That makes calamity of so devoted life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of bureaucrats,
The oppressor's wrong, the Die-Hard's contumely,
The pangs of despis'd loyalty, Federation's delay.
The insolence of India Office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes
When he himself might independence seek
With a bare body? Who would burdens bear
To build and work a wretched constitution
But that the dread of something after Swaraj
That undiscover'd country, from whose bourne
No civilian returns—puzzles the will
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus moderation does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native habit of passing resolutions
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of indecision;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.

—G.L.M. in "Indian Finance."

MAZAGAON STABBING INCIDENT

Three Suspects Remanded To Custody Till January 5

Maganlal Karashanker, Purushottam Sundadas and Lawji Narberam, who were arrested on Saturday afternoon on a charge of attempted murder and abetment thereof, in connection with the stabbing incident that took place near the Mazagaon Police Court, were placed on Monday before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagoan and remanded to police custody till January 5.

In applying for the remand, the prosecution stated that Ambalal Ranchod had gone out from Mazagaon Lower Court on Saturday last, where a case of disorderly behaviour which he had filed had been postponed for want of time, and when he was about to get into a victoria on his way home, he was stabbed in the back by someone with a penknife.

The injured man was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. As his condition was found to be precarious Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, was called, and the complainant's dying declaration was recorded. In view of the statement made by the injured man the accused were arrested at Mandvi the same day.

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SANDHURST ROAD. PRATHNA SAMAJ.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Narrow Fluctuations In Crossrates

GOLD AND SILVER QUIETLY STEADY

Wheat Firm And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

On Monday, crossrates moved within a narrow range.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market opened firm on better textile situation and thereafter ruled quiet on southern selling. The undertone was steady.

GOLD AND SILVER QUIETLY STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled quietly steady.

WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED CLOSED.

Wheat was firm but Argentine linseed was closed.

STEADY TONE IN JUTE.

Jute was steady but rubber and tea prices were unchanged.

BETTER SENTIMENT IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and of a holiday character. Giltedged securities displayed better sentiment on improved demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	12.71
To-day's opening	12.75
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	12.70
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	6.81
To-day's opening	6.83
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 235

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 24.

Cotton developed considerable steadiness in moderately active trading but the lack of sufficient enquiry and the general atmosphere of holiday kept prices from showing any substantial advance. Interest for the moment is centred upon foreign growths particularly Indian and Egyptian crops. Otherwise there was nothing of importance to stimulate enterprise as a result of which movements were narrow but the undertone continued very steady.

With favourable foreign markets advices, business in May commenced at 12.75 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. Prices moved on fairly good foreign and local buying influenced by good Liverpool cables and better situation in the textile market, the price resultantly advancing to 12.77 but the higher level attracted some selling from southern houses and liquidation and may fell back to 12.74 at which point it remained steady with traders not much inclined to follow up.

The New York cotton markt finally closed at 12.70 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 24.

The following were the opening ranges

January (12.53/12.51) 12.56/12.55
March (12.63/12.62) 12.68/12.67
May (12.69/12.69) 12.75/12.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.85) 6.87
American March (6.84) 6.86
Egyptian January (8.66) 8.68
Egyptian March (8.69) 8.70

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 24.
10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 236 and Rs. 236-12 at night in the Mahajan Association. The rate at 10-45 p. m. was Rs. 236-8 with New York futures about 2 points up. The cotton Brokers' Association was closed in the afternoon.

WAR ON OBSCENE CINEMA ADVERTISEMENTS

It is understood that the Government of India are likely to undertake legislation during the forthcoming session of the Legislature subjecting to censorship pictorial advertisement by cinema houses, either in newspapers or through handbills and posters.

This legislation aims at eliminating obscene advertisement and the authorities expect that once this legislation is passed, producers of films will exercise care in sending out pictorial advertisements.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	4.95 1/2
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	4.94 9/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/2
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	74.90
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.90
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 24.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/2 and slightly fell to 4.94 7/16 subsequently declining to 4.94 3/16. The franc opened at 74.87 and then moved up to 74.90 at which point it remained steady with slight variations.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 1/4

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.90.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 24.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 7/8d.	23 15/16d.
Forward	24d.	24 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 24.

Gold (£7-0-8 1/2) £7-0-8

BULLION

London, Dec. 24.

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (23 7/8d) 23 15/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-8 1/2) £7-0-8

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 24.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 24.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.63 7/8) 5.63 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (57.78) 57.78
London on Shanghai (1-4 11/16) 1-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/9/6, 64/10/6 and 64/15/6. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any speculative activity and later eased under considerable selling by choksies which brought a good decline but on somewhat better London cables prices partially rallied and closed steady at Rs. 64/7/6, 64/10/6 and 64/13/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/15/3 and 35/0/3.

The market was rather quiet although there was some slight improvement later in the session on some local buying otherwise prices remained stationary and closed steady at Rs. 34/14/9, 34/15/6 and 35/0/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 60 1/8 and May at 62 3/8. Prices were steady but business was very small in the absence of any interest due to holidays.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 24.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 98 1/8 The market was quiet and featureless with traders not taking any interest.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 24.

Argentine linseed was closed to-day and will remain closed to-morrow also.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 24.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£227 5/8 buyers £227 3/4 sellers. Steady) £227 7/8 buyers £228 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£10 3/8 buyers £10 1/2 sellers. Very steady) unquoted.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) unquoted.

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 1/4 sellers) £17 1/8 value.

Dunlop De (£20 1/4 sellers) £20 1/2 1/2 sellers.

Lightning Dec (£18 1/4 sellers) £18 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 5/16 paid and sellers
April-June (6 1/2) 6 1/2 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	9	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	9	6
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	6	9	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	6	8	9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	9	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	9	0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	9	0

HOLIDAYS IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 24.

London markets will be closed on Tuesday, Dec. 25 and Wednesday Dec. 26 and New York and Argentine markets on Tuesday Dec. 25 on account of Christmas holidays.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 24.
10-30 p.m

The market was closed to-day.

CONSTABLE'S DODGE PREVENTS SUICIDE

Woman About To Jump Down From 22nd Floor Held In Conversation Till Help Arrives

Talking has just saved the life of Miss Harriet Fordham (of New York), who, tired of existence, telephoned the nearest police station, saying: "I'm going to jump from the twenty-second floor."

There was only one likely building in that district for the attempted suicide, an hotel, and there a policeman rushed at top speed.

He found the woman had barricaded the door of her room, and he rushed to the opposite side of the courtyard and started to talk.

"Don't do that," said Patrolman Clancy, as the woman straddled the window-sill.

"Go away and leave me alone," replied the woman.

"How do you feel?" asked Clancy, with a smile.

"All right, but don't bother me" said the woman.

"Stay inside or you'll catch cold," said Clancy, in his most winning tones "The weather's very changeable, isn't it."

"Yes, it is, but don't bother me," said the woman adamantly, as she slid a little further over the sill.

Clancy kept on talking. "If you jump you'll hurt somebody," he said.

The woman looked down at the street below, looked at Clancy, and started to smile.

Meanwhile, as she tried to summon up courage to stop talking and jump, Patrolman Murphy was being lowered from the window above.

Before the woman could make up her mind he had reached her and held her tight until help arrived.

ALL ROUND GOOD TONE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

HOLIDAY ASPECT IN COMMODITIES BUT WHEAT FIRM

Trading Dull And Colourless In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

On the Stock Exchange cheerful sentiment prevailed and although business was finally reduced to a minimum owing to the holiday influence, good tone was maintained allround. Apart from firmness of wheat all other commodity markets had a holiday aspect.

Wall Street opened steady but trading was very dull and colourless interest being chiefly centred in developments at Washington.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday Dec. 17 £98
Tuesday Dec. 18 £98
Wednesday Dec. 19 £98
Thursday Dec 20 £98 3/8
Friday Dec. 21 £98 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 24.
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet in view of approaching holidays Giltedgeds were very firm. Mining shares were bullish. Industrials in general were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£91 1/4) £92
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 7/8) £120
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108) £108
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 7/8) £117 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (13-1/4) 13 1/4
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (5-0) 5-0
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Musical Industries (31-9) 31-9
Princhin Johnson (43-0) 43-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-6) 114-6
Realisation 1930 (£95 1/4) £95 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (48-3) 48-9
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (36-9) 36-9
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (125-0) 126-3
Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (139-7 1/2) 140-6
P and O S N Co Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (95-3) 95-3
Bredrurd Dyers (9-3) 9-3
British Celonese (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
J and P coates Ordinary (67-0) 67-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-4 1/2) 46-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (23) 23
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9 1/2) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ford (£21) £21
L N E R Defd (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Southern Dutch (£22) £22
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134 1/2) £135 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£96 1/2) £98

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (256-3) 257-6
Goddar New (182-6) 182-6
Moddar New (75-7 1/2) 75-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (233-9) 233-9
Spring Mines (168-0) 170-3
Union Corporation (140-3) 141-6

HUSBANDS ORGANIZE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY

Philadelphia, Nov.—Six brothers-in-law who married the six Carson sisters have their own ideas about keeping peace in the family. They formed the Brothers-in-Law Association, meet every Friday night and pass resolutions on how to get along with their wives and how to keep the family together. Dues are 50 cents a week.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 24.
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/56 (£116) £116
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£109) £109
3 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (105) 105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 5/8) £112 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (31-3) 21-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 33-9
Donaro Tea (47-6) 47-6

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (12 1/2) 12 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-10 1/2) 11-3
Rio Tintos (13.5/8) 14 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (48-3) 48-3
Rand Mines (139-6) 139-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (41-3) 41-3
Burma Oil (71-3) 71-3
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-3
Shell Transport (43-9) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£18 1/8) £18 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 24.

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 31 1/8) dol 31 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 37 1/8) dol 36 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 81 3/4) dol 81 7/8

WIVES TOO FOND OF BRIDGE

During the past year the Budapest courts have dissolved 54 marriages on the application of husbands who have complained that their wives were "such passionate Bridge players that household duties had been neglected."

INTERDEPENDENCE AND FELLOWSHIP MUST LIE AT ROOT OF FUTURE WORLD ORDER

MESSAGE TO YOUTH OF ASIA

Mr. Devere Allen, the well-known American author and journalist, addresses the following message to the Youth of Asia through the New History Society:

Because in all sincerity, I believe there is nothing more potent for good in the world than an aroused and alert youth among the Asiatic peoples, it is a satisfaction to fulfill a request by the New History Society of New York to send a word of greeting. This organization has done great good in our country and in other lands by its essay contests, and at a time when so many movements of a dicisive character trouble the globe, the leaders of the New History Society seek persistently to knit men closer. They should have your support.

VICTIMS OF OUTWORN TRUTHS AND NEW BORN LIES

Yet what a contrast there is at the present juncture of world history between the trend of events and the ideals of youth! Until inflamed by propaganda, by fear, or by mob compulsion; it is in the essential nature of growing minds to be curious, receptive, quick with interest in response to others. Yet to-day the soil of Europe rumbles with marching feet, the air is sullied by reactionary cries of national pomp, and millions of young minds, rendered by censorship immune from all progressive new ideas, have grown old and wizened before their time, staled and shrunken in the service of outworn truths and newborn lies.

A WARNING

Will the youth of Asia accumb to a similar fate? If it does not, it will need to be on its guard. For constantly will come the temptation to imitate the worst of western civilization, with its bright and gaudy tinsel, instead of developing those inner yearnings for a deep culture with which sensitive and understanding westerners have come to associate their friends of the East. No better word could be spoken amid the turmoil of cheap substitutes for genuine thought, than those of Hamlet, "To thine own self be true!"

BE TRUE TO HERITAGE

That is what we hope for from the youth of Asia. Some of us, although confessing an ignorance which we will not dissemble, have known enough of you intimately, and have studied your ancient cultures enough, to see at least the heritage you have of ageless introspection. It is precious; do not lose it. But let it never become as too rich an inheritance must ever be, a subtle lure away from vigorous forward-moving action.

That is why, I imagine, the New History Society is interested in the promotion of universal religion. Division, barriers, concepts of separatism which chill like cold stone walls, it will not have. But unless the human spirit can find the simple secret of surrender to what a great Frenchman once described as "a passion for the planet" religion of any kind is circumscribed; as are the stars between the sharp lines of lofty buildings in great cities.

THOSE GREAT SOULS

We of the West have had a few great souls who caught the gleam of human unity amid the walled-in philosophies of their time. One such was a man from my own region of New England, Elihu Burritt, perhaps the greatest peace advocate America has ever known. As a young man a hundred years ago, quite untouched by peace ideas from others, he studied for his own delight what was then called formally in the schools, "physical geography". Soon a nimble; zestful mind like Burritt's began to see an organic world of matter inhabited by disunited humans. The seas; the rivers, the high lakes of remote mountain chains, were indissolubly bound up in a common system, wherein each particle of water made its restless rounds of the seven seas and the inland divides, always dedicated, as it were, to a planetary responsibility. On the maps, however, were boundaries imposed by men, more often than not for the most trivial of reasons.

FUTURE WORLD ORDER

Mankind, as he saw the racial tendency, gathered in clans behind these arbitrary lines, and tried to disown and disavow the very universal nature with which creation had endowed them. It ought not, he came to see; be so; and from that day onward, Burritt was a tireless worker for the eradiction of war, of racial prejudice, of class privilege. He it was, more than any other; who gave the lift to the feeble cause of peace that helped to prevent at least one war, and bound together the world's peoples by a cheaper postal rate, by interchange of peace messages, by deputations of leaders across the seas to carry letters of goodwill to foreign governments by international peace conferences that compelled war-breeding politicians to give heed to the 'masses' cry for constructive policies. Perhaps too simple a view was Burritt's; he certainly under-estimated the complexity of his task. And yet he had probed with his alert mind to the basic truth of our common life—that inter-dependence which we can try to ignore but which will not be denied; that fellowship which, while men mock and scorn it, must lie at the root of the future world order; with its hope of economic justice, its freedom from imperial dominance, its inter-racial fraternity, its united momentum toward new experimentation in creative living.

MESSAGE TO ASIA'S YOUTHS

To you we say: be patient with the difficult problems faced by those in other lands than yours; be tolerant of their surrenders to mob emotion, their blind trust in leadership animated by narrow, ingrowing patriotism. But be foreever impatient of the obstacles which you must face and conquer before internationalism can be won: face with implacable intoleranre the old lies, the cancerous hates, the selfish social and economic ideas which hold youth in thrall to the past, bound with chains of tradition, chilled by the icy touch of the dead hand. Come alive! Dare everything! Lead us! And let not religion be an anchor to hold you only where you are, but a bright sail to carry you into new seas and new adventure!

HEIL, MOTHERS!

"Mothers first" is the latest rule in Germany.

In certain towns, to ensure that the wives of working men with families of three or more children shall not be too long away from home, the authorities are issuing them with "cards of honour." By presenting these cards in tht shops, institutions, and public offices, they are entitled to be served before others who, presumably, have more time to spare.

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Liverpool Market Extremely Dull

CONSUMPTION QUESTION RECEIVES ATTENTION

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson have issued the following weekly report:—

COTTON.

The market, generally speaking, has been extremely dull and uninteresting, although minor fluctuations have been frequent. At the time of writing, under the influence of a statement by the United States President, values have recovered from the slow decline which had taken place a day or so previously, and little alteration from the rates ruling last week is to be recorded. The utterance of Mr. Roosevelt, to which we have just referred, is contained in a speech made yesterday in which he advocates the indevmite continuance of the Bankhead Act, in the hope that the surplus stocks will be gradually reduced to 4 million bales and a 15 cent level of price reached within 3 years. As the President's wishes are so powerful overseas, this is held to forecast with almost certainly a further period of control. Of course, the amount allowed to be marketed without tax can fluctuate and the total permitted next season will probably be considerably in excess of that of the past season. It is generally understood that the authorities' ideas are for a 12 million bale crop, and any quantity over this, if grown, will suffer the penalty. If, as the President mentions, this legislation is continued indefinitely operators will be continually subject to the uncertainties of what the figure is likely to be from year to year. The prolongation of artificial methods, therefore, seems probable, with the distinct result of subsidising cotton growing in other portions of the World. Whilst this fact appears to be deeply ingrained on the minds of the cotton industry in the United States itself, apparently it is being ignored by those who are responsible for their agricultural policy. It can be argued, of course, that climatic conditions in other centres such as Brazil and the Argentine, which produce cotton similar to the American variety, are so uncertain that it is doubtful if the amount can be raised regularly in those districts, but there is no doubt that the impetus to a larger yield will be increased by the action of the United States Administration and that the farmers in the South are running a grave risk of losing the markets which they have held so long.

CONSUMPTION

The question of consumption now becomes of paramount importance and the statement from the Manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association that he anticipates a figure in this connection of not more than 11 million bales of American cotton this season, and a similar amount for the coming one, owing to the usage of other growths, is interesting and shows that attention is being actively centred on this point. Many will regard this prognostication as unduly pessimistic although we feel sure that, under existing conditions, the reduction in the use of American cotton by consumers outside the United States will be measured only by the amount of other qualities available.

A further official forecast of the yield is due on Saturday and this is not anticipated to show much change from the last figure, but private authorities, are preparing the way for some slight increase. However, at this stage of the proceedings it can have but little bearing or influence on the situation, and we do not expect that there will be any alteration in values due to this.

Outside conditions remain very much the same, for whilst events are more favourable in one or two directions, such as the agreement between Germany and France in connection with the Saar, considerable anxieties still exist over the political and economic situation of Europe. Currency difficulties are interfering sadly with trade between various countries and, for the time being, there seems to be but little prospect of an alleviation here.

NO DEFINITE LINE

Locally, there are few indeed who feel disposed to take any definite line and the consequence is that the deadlock which has persisted for so long remains unabated. A little cotton from the South filters through from time to time on a more attractive basis, but this is merely sufficient to meet the demands of the trade in their daily "calling" of pevious purchases. There has been hardly any change in the relationship between the various months and the views we expressed over this last week remain unaltered. The definite continuance of the Bankhead Act should result in some support to the next crop and, therefore, it appears likely to us that the discount at which this stands compared to the present, in all markets, will gradually diminish, particularly if values advance. There has been some tendency for the parity between this market and the overseas Exchanges to narrow, but the movement here is very slight. We consider that the arbitrage of purchases here against sales overseas entered into some time ago should be liquidated on favourable opportunities, and whenever October here stands at over 125 points true premium compared to the similar option in New York or New Orleans we think it is worth while to sell here and buy there conservatively.

Accounts from Manchester are running on similar lines and, although the larger demand persists, the price factor appears unsatisfactory.

We do not look for any great change in the near future. The fact that the likelihood of control of the next crop is becoming more certain may induce those who are prepared to back the artificial methods of the United States Government in their agricultural policy to operate with more confidence on the "Bull" side, and consequently speculation may increase. It seems likely, therefore, to anticipate some improvement in values during the next few weeks, particularly as other growths are maintaining their strength and rendering American qualities more attractive to the consumer. In addition to this, our currency is showing distinct signs of depreciating compared to the dollar and, this, of course, would prove a source of strength. It would not be surprising, therefore, if values were gradually dragged up to close on the 7d. level but we feel sure that, should this prove to be the case, considerably more cotton will be released either from the Government or other sources. Consequently the best policy to pursue, for the time being would be the one we have been advocating during the last few weeks, namely, to buy conservatively on set-backs, being content with moderate profits.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 14th December 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	6,68,02,000
Other Deposits	74,14,84,000
Sundries	1,57,14,000
Rupees	93,30,00,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 798,400
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,402,600
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 118,000
Percentage	28.56
Bank Rate	3½%

ASSETS.

	Rupees.
Government Securities	42,93,23,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	3,00,00,000
Loans	2,55,06,000
Cash Credits	14,38,70,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,11,60,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	30,69,000
Dead Stock	2,51,06,000
Sundries	76,86,000
Balances with other Banks	19,25,000
	69,76,45,000
Cash	23,53,55,000
Rupees	93,30,00,000

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	
Public deposits	49,45,000	decrease.
Other deposits	1,30,44,000	decrease.

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's investments	48,42,000	decrease.
Loans	14,14,000	increase.
Cash credits	42,20,000	increase.
Bills discounted and purchased	66,73,000	increase.
Cash	59,46,000	decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	2,00,00,000	decrease.
Percentage 28.56		

NEW CELLULOSE YARN

A metallised cellulose film of cellophane, which may be used in the sheet laminated on fabrics or in slit yarn form, has been brought out by the American Du Pont concern, says the "Daily News Record," New York.

The new material introduces the actual gleam of metal to the strip, but it avoids many of the drawbacks of the actual metal. The new product is obtained by depositing metallic particles on a sheet of cellophane. It is then slit into narrow strips, generally 1-64 of an inch wide.

At present the new product is only available in silver colour, although a gold type is to be produced.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Firm tone. Mills good buyers. Foreign demand more active. January liquidation readily absorbed.

New York: Demand improving from abroad and domestic mills supplied by Southern selling and realising.

New York: Speculative buying concentrated in new crops due to production restrictions and continuing possibility eventual inflation.

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ATTACHED LAND RESTORED

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 24.

A plot of land of Sardar Dewan Singh, a Congress worker of Budala, Jullundur district, which was attached by the authorities in 1932 for realisation of fine of Rs. 200 inflicted on him by the Additional District Magistrate, under Picketing and Press Ordinances has been restored to him after two years.

Sardar Dewan Singh was convicted in 1932 and was awarded 3 months' imprisonment in addition to the fine which the authorities insisted on recovering although he had undergone imprisonment in default of payment of the amount.—United Press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Report For Week Ending Dec. 21: Jute Shares Maintain Appreciable Rise

(From Bhagwanlal Nanavati & Co.)

Calcutta, Dec. 22

JUTE

After a strenuous session for about a month in our market, there was a feeling of dullness—perhaps pre-holiday feeling—though the rates on balance were well maintained making up the points lost at the close of the last week-end in some scrips such as India, Nuddea, Megna, Fort Gloster, Caledonian there was an appreciable rise

India recorded an appreciable rise of Rupees Fifty during the course of the week quoting 460 at the close. Fort Gloster advanced from 640 to 680. Megna and Nuddea quoting 48 and 68 last week were quoting 52 and 75 at the close this week. Caledonian crept up to 552 from 520. Anglo India were quoting 490, Alliance 420. Auckland 265, Albion 290, Bally 232, Barnagore 136, Budge Budge 377, Belvedere 431, Champdany 210, Cheviot 250, Dalhousie 420, Delta 445, Fort William 335, Ganges 365, Gourepore 730, Kamarhatty 650, Kankinarrah 578, Kelvin 655, Kinnison 725, Naihati 470, New Central 427, Lansdowne 190, Standard 280, Lothian 330, Lawrence 575, Union 545, Gondalpara were reported at 1,015.

From the comprehensive list of transactions recorded above, one has to conclude that the trend of values in almost all scrips is on the up grade. In shares of small denominations Clive went up to 35/9 to close at 35/4, National 26/10, Adamjee firm at 16/4, Birla at 16/6, Hukumchand 17/8, Presidency 6/10, Craig 2/6, Waverley 3/8, Howrah closed at 62/4.

DIVIDEND

Adamjee 8/-, Orient 5/-, Cheviot 5/-, Lothian 5/-, Caledonian 12/8, Delta 10/-, Bengal Coal Rs. 4/-, Punjab Sugar Rs. 20.

COTTON

Practically nothing was doing in this section. Dunbar fluctuated between 140 and 150. The close was rather weak and a transaction was reported at 138. Kesoram were quoting at 4/12. Bengal Nagpur changed hands in fair numbers round Rs 19.

COAL

This section witnessed two-sided fluctuations. It is really a puzzle why optimism is undercurrent in this section as there is no justification for this buoyancy. Rumours about the total closing of Railway Collieries, abolition of surcharge on Railway freight have again buoyed up the unwary investors and speculators. When there is liveliness in other sections, one is disinclined to sound a note of pessimism.

But the bubble is sure to burst in very near future. Equitable became the medium of gamble and the price was pushed up to 32/4 dropping to 28/12 to revive gradually to 31/10. Bengal Coal moved in the region of 250. New Manbhoom were a bright feature as business was done upto Rs. 60. Amalgamated were quoting 23/8, Pench Valley 49, Raneegunj 33/8, Katras-Jheria 33/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

In this section, Engineering group were a firm feature, though the close was a shade easier. Indian Iron were quoting 7/10, Bengal Iron 4/-, Indian Standard Wagon Rs. 70, Burn and Co. ordinary Rs. 320, Indian Galvanising were done at 10/4. Saran engineering were freely absorbed at Rs. 11/4 Ex. Div. Sugar section was dull but fairly steady. Carew had buyers round 21/4, Cawnpore 34/4, Samastipur 11/4. There was a revival of interest in public utility concerns and business was effected at hardening rates. Muttra Electric are quoting 11/10 with buyers over, Upper Jumna 11/8 Ex Div.

Bengal Telephone had buyers at 18/-. B. I. C. ordinary had a good spurt and price was pushed up to Rs. 3/-, the close being 2/12. Burma Corporation were weak at 7/10. Titaghur ord. had buyers at 21/6. Deferred at 9/4. Ivan Jones had sellers at 2/10. Bengal Assam were done at 220. India General ranged between 146 and 120 Calcutta Landing and Shipping were done at Rs. 13. Calcutta Trams were firm at Rs 20

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Dec 22

Marlowrab	8 2 6
Pachrukhi	8 0 0
Pertabpur	8 1 0
New Savan	7 14 0
Sariyan	8 6 0
Ghughly	7 14 0
Basti	8 3 0
Ramkhetan	7 15 0
Luxmiganj	7 14 0
Padrauna	7 13 0
Diamond	7 14 0
Siswa Bazar	7 14 0
Nawabganj	8 2 0
Savan (Indian)	7 12 0
Khadda	7 13 0
Harinagar	8 0 0
Motipore	8 2 0
Khatkuiyan	7 14 0
Sitalpur	8 6 0
Captainganj	7 15 0
Hathua	7 14 0
Chitauni	7 13 6
Tomkohi AAA	7 11 0
Harkwa	8 0 0
Behta	8 4 0
Rhotas	8 6 0
Cawnpore	8 7 0

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/8; Highest Rs. 31/11; Lowest Rs. 31/5; Closing Rs. 31/9.

Groundnut Seeds February Opening Rs. 36/8; Highest Rs. 36/8/6; Lowest Rs. 36/2; Closing Rs. 35/5.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 24/2; Highest Rs. 24/4; Lowest Rs. 23/8; Closing Rs. 24/2.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/9; Lowest Rs. 23/13; Closing Rs. 24/2

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Small Business In Gold

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,113,083 on the 28th ultimo, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank of England reported purchases of bar gold to the total of £69,722.

Business in the open market has been on a smaller scale, the amount offered during the week being approximately £800,000. The weaker tendency of sterling in terms of the dollar has been reflected in the higher prices, and about £1,000,000 of gold has been shipped to New York.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Nov. 29th	139s/6d.	12s/2.16d.
Nov. 30th	139s/8.1/2d.	12s/1.94d.
Dec. 1st	139s/9.1/2d.	12s/1.85d.
Dec. 3rd	140s/2d.	12s/1.46d.
Dec. 4th	140s/6/1/2d.	12s/1.07d.
Dec 5th	140s/11d.	12s/0.69d.
Average	140s/1.25d.	12s/1.53d.

The following were the United Kingdom inports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 26th November to mid-day on the 3rd December:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	99,736
Netherlands	8,300
Belgium	38,047
British South Africa	237,178
British India	393,158
Hongkong	40,813
Australia	147,448
New Zealand	7,680
Venezuela	35,531
British Guiana	9,573
Other countries	24,776
	£2,022,240

EXPORTS.

	£
France	50,225
Netherlands	27,939
Belgium	346,300
Switzerland	2,697
U. S. A.	1,082,854
	£1,510,015

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £1,156,000. The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" carries £1,040,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Van Buren" £106,000 consigned to New York.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October 1934 was 58,626 fine ounces, as compared with 58,850 fine ounces for September 1934 and 55,196 fine ounces for October 1933.

SILVER.

The market has remained very steady and during the past week prices showed a variation of only 1/8d.

The Indian Bazaars and speculators continued to give support and buying for America followed the weaker tendency of sterling. China sales were again in evidence and with a few speculative resales, offerings were sufficient to cope with the moderate demand.

Although at the moment buying is not being pressed, there are yet indications of a firm undertone.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 26th November to mid-day on the 3rd December:—

IMPORTS.

	£
China	1,616,067
Hongkong	64,100
British Malaya	240,332
Japan	51,435
Iraq	15,058
New Zealand	3,300
Australia	2,500
Belgium	3,350
France	3,352
Netherlands	2,300
Other countries	3,849
	£2,005,643

EXPORTS.

	£
France	9,284
Sweden	2,100
Norway	2,009
Austria	3,250
Italy	1,067
Channel Islands	1,800
Bermuda	1,900
Other countries	2,129
	£23,539

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

Nov. 28th	55.1/4 cents.
Nov. 29th	Holiday
Nov. 30th	55.1/4 "
Dec. 1st	55.1/4 "
Dec. 4th	55.1/8 "

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant was dol. 4.98.1/2 and the lowest dol. 4.93.1/2.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 1st instant consisted of about 31,200,000 ounces in sycee, £1,146,000. The s.s. "Kaisar-i- ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 32,900,000 ounces in sycee, 280,000,000 dollars and 39,300,000 ounces in bar silver on

Statistics for the month of the 24th ultimo.

November last are appended:—

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash	Two months delivery.	delivery.
Highest price	25.1/4d.	25.3/8d.	
Lowest price	23.7/16d.	23.9/16d.	
Average	24.2572d.	24.3822d.	

BAR GOLD.

	per oz. fine.
Highest price	139s/10d.
Lowest price	139s/0.1/2d.
Average	139s/5.46d.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

INDORE, Dec. 23.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton, Rate Per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20/-22/
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18/-19/
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17/-19/
Gram Rs. 18/-20/
Tilseed Rs. 36/-40/
Linseed, bolt Broun Rs. 27/-30/
Jawar Rs. 10/-11/-12/
Bajara Rs. 16/-17/
Tuar Rs. 16/-17/
Maka Rs. 5/-7/
Ajavan Rs. 18/-20/
Oils Cakes Rs. 17/-20/
Moog (Green) Rs. 18/-20/
Moog Black Rs. 10/-11/
Cotton seed Rs. 10/-12/
Kappas Malwi Rs. 57/-58/
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 55/-56/
Kappas Anjad Rs. 58/-60/
Ghee Rs. 240/-270/
Chilies Rs. 160/-200/
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bangal 86/-103/
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds. Bangal 80/-90/
Cotton Boroach opining per candy of 784 lbs. 230/
Cotton Closing opining per candy of 784 lbs. 234/12/
Wheat flour Maida Per Bag of 95 Srs. 9/8/
Wheat Rawa Maida Per Bag of 90 Srs. 10/8/
Wheat Ata Maida Per Bag of 90 Srs. 7/4/
Wheat Chapad Maida Per Bag of 40 Srs. 1/12/
Tea Rares Per Lbs.
Liptan 7 as to 1/12/ Bramal 6 As. to 1/4/
Chandara Brand 7 as to 1/10/
Otur Brand 5/-1/4/

Shares.

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 45/
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 110/
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 138/
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 140/
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 115/
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 104/
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 4/8/
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 146/
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 45/
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8/
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 1/
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 1/
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 30/
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 17/
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1/

Bullion.

Gold Bar per Tolas 36/8
Silver per 100 tolas 65/2/

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 21

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £		
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	56	0	0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0	13	6
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	103	10	0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0	11	0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	18	10	0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn. Ord.	3	2	0
Calcutta Tromways Ordy	1	10	6
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord.	2	4	0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord	3	2	6
Foreign Railway Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	32	0	0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	71	0	0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1	6	3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7	0	0
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	51	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corporation	138	10	0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2	3	6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0	2	6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	105	0	0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2	1	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Railway 4 1/2 per cent Deb	91	0	0

The authorities of the Madras Flying Club, the "United Press" understands, have addressed the Corporation of Madras, on the advisability of providing an aerodrome within the Municipal limits.—United Press.

Indian Tells Of Secret Of Japanese Success

Deep-Rooted Patriotism, National Discipline And National Language

(By Chaman Lal, Journalist)

TOKYO, Nov. 20

Rival nations of Japan, due to petty jealousies may describe Japan's success only due to "cheap yen, dumping and subsidising" but my study of Japan shows that following are the Secrets of Japan's success, and these form the basis of my book "Secrets of Japan."

(1) 'Deep Rooted Patriotism' that produces sons like the "Three Human Bombs" and noble mothers like that of Ishitaro.

(2) 'National Language5 which is admittedly a unifying factor.

(3) 'National Discipline' which is the bedrock of the country's strength. Japan beats all other countries in discipline.

(4) 'Devotion to the Emperor,' which serves as a rallying point for the whole of Japan and for way Japanese, wherever he may be. Nowhere else Emperor is thus worshipped.

(5) 'National Character' (in which I include all the traits of Japanese character as hospitality, love of nature, simplicity, honesty, etc.) Simplicity is their strong pillar and Westernization is a grave danger to it.

(6) 'Cheapest Electricity' in the World,' which forms back-bone of industrial Japan.

(7) 'Cheapest Transport' which is a great blessing to the trade and industries. (There is no comparison between India and Japan in this respect). It costs more from Bombay to Ahmedabad than from Bombay to Japan to send a parcel.

(8) 'Cheapest Radio which serves as teacher in physical culture, political training, training of brain and heart (by music) besides supplying latest commercial and topical news. Nowhere in the world radio is so cheap and useful as in Japan. Radio also unites people to action and it is no less important weapon than machine guns and gases. Radio brought revolution in two European countries during the current year.

(9) 'Helpful Nature'—God has blessed Japan with scenic wealth (which attracts thousands of tourists thus helping trade) mineral wealth, natural wealth (such as sea, river, fish forest etc.) and nature's blessings are manifold, though sometimes it brings her wrath in the shape of earthquakes and typhoons but they too prove blessings in disguise, since they unite the whole nation to action. Tokyo and Yokohama, ten years after the earthquake, are living examples of my contention.

(10) "Kind Government."—We in India alone can realize what a kind Government they have in Japan that has brought them in line with World's first rate powers, while we in India, after 180 years of British Guardianship have no position in the world. Self-Government is undeniably a great virtue, but a kind Government is no less essential and only a true national Government can realize the needs of her people.

(11) "Compulsory Education."—Japan has educated the whole country in about 60 years, while India after 180 years of British rule has 9 per cent. literacy. Education is the chief keynote of their success. By education I mean true education that makes people good citizens and not the education that creates slaves of fashion and mental slaves of West, as it produces in our country.

(12) "Family System"—That teaches Japanese people true co-operation and inculcates spirit of self-scarifice for the common good of the family. (We too have family system but it is crumbling because of poverty.

(13) "Honest and Skilled Labour."—Even England has confessed the superiority of Japanese skilled labour that has built their industries, as the envy of the world.

(14) "Virtue of Adaptability and Spirit of True Co-operation in Business."—Japan's inventive genius and business methods need no explanation.

(15) "Sacrificing Daughters" who are contributing their share in Japan's advance. The modern Japan is built on the sacrifices of women.

(16) "World's Cheapest and Most Up-to-date Newspapers."—No where else the papers have circulations of 3 millions and sell for 3 sen with best and exclusive news of the world These papers wield tremendous influence over the people and play a very important rule in shaping the destinies of Japan.

AMERICAN AUTHOR'S VIEW.

Dr. James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D., author of "Romance of Japan" and half a dozen other books on Japan, who has had forty years' experience of Japan commenting on the book writes:—

"In so far as I have had the opportunity to examine the manuscript it seems to me that three features distinguished it.

Mr. Lal has a fresh approach to his subject. Myriads of books have been written about Japan, the majority on the same pattern. Foreign writers usually articulate a skeleton from the dry bones of history and envelop it with flesh and blook kneaded from their own observations Everything depends on their skill in selecting the right bones and the vitality with which they clothe them. Few have succeeded in producing good books. Mr. Lal has succeeded, because in the first place his approach is that of an Indian and in the second because he has rare penetration As an Indian he is saturated with the history and the ideals of the East, so that he has an inborn apprehension of his frame-work. As a trained journalist who has studied many lands and many people he knows how to find out secrets. "The Secrets of Japan" as he discerns them make fresh and instructive reading.

Mr. Lal writes sympathetically. It is to be doubted whether any writer on any country can do his subject justice unless he is sympathetic. Without sympathy he cannot penetrate to the heart of the matter and acquire for the time the outlook of the people of whom he is writing. And in the case of Japan there is scant danger of exaggerated sympathy. Hazlitt wrote of Shakespeare, "Our admiration cannot easily surpass his genius."

As an intense Indian patriot, Mr. Lal has studied Japan with a view to the emulation of its genius by his own fellow-countrymen.. This gives moral earnestness to his book.

As one who has twice visited India and found it the most fascinating country on earth and as a student of Japan for forty years, I wish "bon voyage" to this barque as it launches out freighted with some of the treasures of the East so that Japan may repay India, in some slight measure, for the incalculable gifts of the past. Without India Japan could not have become Japan. Emulating the Japan of to-day, the India of to-morrow may become more worthy of its own glorious past.

ZAMINDARS' CONCERN FOR PEASANTRY!

Place Demands Before ... Kapurthala State ...

JULLUNDUR, (By Mail).

The following resolutions were passed at the Conference of the Kapurthala Zamindars held at the memorial of Banda Bahadur in Jullundur:—

(1) This Conference urges the Kapurthala State authorities to appoint an Inquiry Committee to investigate into the long-standing grievances of the State peasantry who are groaning under the heavy burden of exorbitent taxes and huge indebtedness.

(2) This Conference demands that the inordinately high rates of land revenue assessment in the State be reduced and brought down at least to the level of those levied in the adjoining British territory and to that end 50 per cent reduction be effected and that the begar cess euphemistically known, as 'haque kidmat' be totally abolished forthwith.

(3) This conference demands that the ban imposed upon the holding of meetings throughout the State be lifted and the present short-sighted policy of repression be replaced by a policy of large-hearted conciliation, economic relief and political freedom and advance.

(4) This Conference demands that the proposed Legislative Assembly should be set up without further procrastination and delay and vested with full powers of legislation and control over the public purse.

The Conference further demanded the immediate unconditional release of Choudhuri Abdul Aziz.—United Press.

With the object of promoting among the people a better appreciation and understanding of the art culture of Delhi, a Society known as the Delhi Fine Arts Society has been founded here by some artists, poets and art-loving people of Delhi.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1934

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Mrs. Naidu Interprets Back To Village Call

IMPROVE STATUS OF TEACHERS

Anti-Terrorist Committee Makes Suggestion To Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Provincial Anti-Terrorist Conference held here in September last, the Honorary Secretaries of the Anti-Terrorist Central Committee put forward a few suggestions to the authorities of the University of Calcutta.

The suggestions included among others the question of improving the financial status of teachers thus turning them into a contended body and placing them in a position to exercise effective influence in the building up of the character of students.

Provision for moral and religious education, training of students in discipline, healthy use of spare hours and formation of study circles were some of the other important suggestions.

Inviting the co-operation of the University the Committee hoped that if these suggestions were given effect to, they would certainly create an atmosphere in which boys would grow up with a higher sense of dignity, self-respect and honour.

Circulars have been issued to the Principles of colleges and heads of institutions under the jurisdiction of the University inviting their whole-hearted co-operation in the matter.

As regards the improvement of the financial status of teachers the University has intimated the Committee that though urgently necessary it would not be possible to give effect to the suggestion until the financial position of institution improves.—United Press.

COWBOY KILLS PANTHER

Tackles Beast Unarmed In Dense Forest

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 24.

News of an unprecedented bravery in which an unarmed cowboy had an encounter with a panther, resulting in the death of the brute has reached from a village Basoda.

It appears from the account that while the lad was grazing a head of cattle in the midst of a dense forest, a panther suddenly sprang on him and catching hold of his leg tried to carry him away. The lad turned back and gripping the jaws of the panther wrenched them asunder and killed the beast on the spot. The boy was later removed to the hospital where his wounds were attended to.—United Press.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE PLANS

ETAWAH, Dec. 24.

Preparations for the coming session of the U. P. Political Conference to be held here under the presidentship of Mr. Shri Prakash the new elected Member of the Legislative Assembly, are almost complete.

He will be taken out in a procession on an elephant through the city on December 27. The Etawah District Board has resolved to present an address of welcome to him and has declared December 29 as a public holiday so that students, teachers and other employees may attend the function.

The Sinhalese Poets' and Authors' Congress which was fixed to be held on December 21, 22 and 23 at the Buddhist Hall, Moratuwa, has been postponed indefinitely owing to the fever epidemic.

Daring Dacoity In Datia Village

Gang's Brutal Conduct On Money-Lender's Refusal To Disclose Treasure

DATIA, December 24.

A daring dacoity, followed with the torture of the poor victims and resulting in the loss of considerable property, is reported to have been committed at a village named Kheri Kalan in the Datia State.

It appears from the account available, that while Bhupat Singh, a wealthy money-lender of the village was sleeping in his house, a gang of notorious dacoits, numbering about 25 and armed with swords and guns, raided his house and after capturing Bhupat Singh and his wife asked them to disclose the place where they had buried their wealth.

On this Bhupat Singh pointed at the place, but the dacoits not being satisfied with a small amount, which they dug out from the place, pressed him further to surrender more wealth, and on his refusal to comply with their demands, the dacoits after thrashing Bhupat Singh and his wife mercilessly, tied both of them to a post and after soaking their clothes with kerosene oil set them on fire and left the place, leaving their victims to die a painful death.

On the departure of the dacoits the terror-stricken villagers rushed to the rescue of the unfortunate victims and removed both of them to the hospital where they are lying in a precarious condition.

The Government of Datia State has announced a reward for information leading to the arrest of the dacoits.—United Press.

BENGAL LAND-HOLDERS MEET

Consider J. P. C. Report As Advance Towards Self-Govt.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14

The second session of the Bengal Landholders' Conference held here yesterday under the presidency of Maharadhiraj of Darbhanga passed the following resolutions:—

"This Conference considers the J. P. C. scheme as an advance towards Responsible Government but nevertheless recognises that the constitutional framework suffers from inherent weakness and vital imperfections, some of which are uncertainty of Federation, absence of ideals of Dominion Status and limited form of transfer of Law and Order.

"This Conference is disappointed at suggested imposition of tax on agricultural income and death duty which run counter to the safeguard granted to landlords in matter of permanent settlement.

"This Conference feels disappointed at inadequacy of landholders' representation in Provincial and Central Legislatures

"This Conference gravely apprehends the chance of smooth working of the constitution in Bengal may be wrecked on rocks of Communal Award and Poona Pact which enunciate undemocratic principles and urges His Majesty's Government to amend the Award on the lines suggested by Marquis of Zetland in the Joint Parliamentary Committee."—United Press.

TWO MEN MURDERED AND ROBBED

GWALIOR, Dec. 24.

A Bhil and a Rajput while sleeping in their huts are reported to have been brutally done to death by a gang of dacoits at village Sardargarh, in Gwalior State. The culprits after spearing both their victims to death, robbed their property and got away in the darkness of the night.—United Press.

Seth Damodar Swarup has been elected the President of the forthcoming session of the United Provinces Socialist Conference to be held at Etawah on December 26 and 27.

31 YOUTHS ARRESTED

Charged With Conspiracy To Wage War Against King

CHINSURAH, Dec. 24.

Mr. K. B. Mullick, Special Magistrate framed charges against Chintamony Addy and eight others under section 121-A for conspiracy to wage war against His Majesty the King Emperor and deprive His Majesty of sovereignty of British India and other sections I. P. C. and Arms Act.

Thirty-one youths have been arrested in this connection from different parts of India, of whom 11 have been prosecuted and 2 have turned approvers.—United Press.

INSTINCT OF RENAISSANCE

Khadi Means Revolution In Life, Says She To Sindhis

NATIONAL FLAG UNFIRLED

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

"Beneath this flag lie soldiers of freedom who comprise not merely of strong-built stalwarts in armies of other countries, but according to Mahatma Gandhi's command include persons of all ages physically fit and unfit armed only with the weapon of sacrifice and love with the country," said Mrs. Naidu performing the flag hoisting ceremony before a large gathering at Hyderabad (Sind). She added that the flag meant the country's honoured treasure to be worshipped.

Speaking of the All-India Village Industries Association she observed that Gandhiji wants to take us back to bullock-carts in these days of aeroplanes. In this Gandhiji is merely giving expression to the imperative instinct of renaissance which is pervading the day-to-day life in every nook and corner of the country. National life begins with folk life. You may dislike Sind embroidery, but people in England speak highly of it. You like Swiss made things. But our Tagore likes. Halla made things. He gets inspiration on inspiration from this.

She concluded:—I am still a fashionable lady. But I put on Khadi, because wearing of khadi means national culture. It means the revival of our arts and crafts, the revival of music the revival of vernaculars, in fact a revolution in life. The spinning wheel is spinning the thread of national life.—A. P.

The opening ceremony of the Khaddar Bhandar at Zaffarwal (certified by All-India Spinners' Association) was performed by Sardar Kishan Singh.

"Full Of Inaccuracies, Loopholes And Gaps"

Defence Counsel's Address To Jury In Plague Bacilli Case

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Defence argument was continued at the resumed hearing of the Pakur case before Mr. T. H. Ellis, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, and a jury, at Alipore, Calcutta, says the "Statesman."

Mr. B. P. Pain, defence advocate submitted that according to Dr. Naidu, the presence of "B" pestes in the blood of Amarendra proved that he had died of plague. But it should also be remembered that plague bacilli could be found in the blood of convalescent and healthy persons. It was further said that plague culture could be preserved if it was kept in a refrigerator or packed in ice. Every place had been searched by the police but nothing had been found. Yet the jurors were asked to presume that Dr. Taranath stole plague culture from Bombay and kept it alive for over four months for the purpose of injecting the culture into Amarendra's body.

The way in which Dr. Naidu had given his evidence was ample proof why the jurors should not put any reliance on his unbalanced judgment to decide any issues in this case. Moreover, the jurors would remember that researches on plague, its infectivity and its spread were still being carried on. No doctor had come forward to say that what he had said in court was the last word on plague. That being so, could the jurors accept the evidence as the last word to decide on such vital issues?

INFECTION THEORY.

It was quite likely, said Mr. Pain, that Amarendra had caught the infection from Kananbala, sister of Benoyendra, who died in September in a house at Bhownipore where Amarendra also lived. Dr. Ramendu Roy, who treated her said that she died of mumps. Rabindra said that Dr. Roy told him that it was something like mumps. The evidence of Dr. Patel and Dr. Sen Gupta was that it was possible for a doctor, who had never seen a plague case, to mistake mumps for plague. The evidence was that Kananbala had a sudden attack. She had high fever and her parotid gland on one side was swollen. She died within three or four days. These were all clinical symptoms of plague.

Mr. Pain invited the jurors to make an inference from the evidence that Kananbala had died of plague. The evidence was that poison might remain located in buildings and might also remain hidden in the clothings. It was also in evidence that in many cases the sources of infection was difficult to trace. Under the circumstances, was it unlikely that Amarendra had caught the infection from Kananbala. Could the jurors exclude the possibility of such a contagion? They were not to come to a definite conclusion that Amarendra must have caught the contagion from Kanbala. If they were of opinion that Amarendra might have caught the contagion from Kanbala, that was enough for the acquittal of the accused.

WRITTEN STATEMENT

If such infection was possible, the jurors could not persuade themselves to believe that Amarendra's infection was homicidal. Whether looked at from the point of view of the evidence of the ladies at Howrah Station or of the evidence of doctors who did not believe Amarendra's story or from the point of view of probabilities, in no case could the jurors come to the conclusion that it was a case of homicidal infection.

Mr. Pain next dealt with the written statement of Benoyendra. Comments had been made, said Mr. Pain, that it was full of inaccuracies, loopholes and gaps. But the inaccuracies, half-truths, gaps and concocted stories in the prosecution case far outnumbered the alleged inaccuracies in the written statement. Every paragraph in the written statement, said Mr. Pain, had been borne out by the prosecution evidence. Moreover, the jurors were not to decide the issues on the written statement of the accused. They had to see if the prosecution had, by reliable evidence, been able to bring the guilt home to the accused.

The hearing was adjourned.

STABS FELLOW PRISONER

Dacoit Wreaks Vengeance For Betraying Him

GWALIOR, Dec. 24.

With a view to wreak vengeance on one of his fellow prisoners who had betrayed his secrets and got him arrested and convicted, Durga a notorious dacoit of Gwalior State, who at present is undergoing 26 years' imprisonment in Gwalior jail, is reported to have stabbed Ochha, another fellow prisoner with a knife.

The assailant was soon overpowered by the standing warders and later produced before the Sessions Judge, Gwalior, who sentenced him to an additional term of five years' rigorous imprisonment and further directed the jail authorities to keep the prisoner in a separate and solitary cell.—United Press.

This year's Ceylon Dog Show, which is to be held at Nuwara Eliya the Health Resort of Ceylon, promises to be one of the best ever held. All arrangements for the show which is to be held on December 29 are now complete.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN COLOMBO

Dry Zone Villages Are Threatened With Famine

COLOMBO, Dec. 24

According to reports received from the dry zone village in Ceylon the inhabitants living there are threatened with famine mainly due to the recent drought killing the food crops. The malaria epidemic and pests add to the sufferings of the agricultural population.

From the North Central Province it is reported that the chena maha sowing has been abandoned owing to lack of water, while dry grain is suffering adversely owing to insufficient and spasmodic rain.

In the Badulla district crop conditions are below normal and kurakkan plants are suffering severely owing to lack of rain. The late appearance of rain in the Kegalla District has retarded the development of paddy crops.

The imminent food-shortage in the affected areas was among the subjects discussed at a Conference held recently at Kurunegala, the capital of the North Central Province, between the Government Agent and the members of the State Council from the Province.—United Press.

GOVT. ABROGATE PREVIOUS ORDER

Jubbulpore Municipality To Elect Its Own President

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 24

The elections of the Jubbulpore Municipality, according to a reliable information will be held on or about April 10 1935.

The Local Government in the course of a notification published have abrogated their previous orders of depriving the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee of the right of electing its own President and have re-authorised the Committee to have its own President either from among its members or from out of the Committee.

The voters list will be placed for public inspections in early January.—United Press.

THINK OF NATION

Birthdays Come And Go, Says Malaviya

BENARES, Dec. 24.

Pandit Malaviya has invited a few friends to have consultations with them at Benares on December 26 at 2 P. M. regarding the future programme of the Congress Nationalist Party. Inquiries show that it will not be any formal meeting, but that after these consultations it might be necessary to hold a conference of Congress Nationalist Party some time later.

Pandit Malaviya has requested his various friends who were planning to celebrate his forthcoming 74th birthday on December 25th on a public scale to drop the idea.

The Pandit has expressed his grateful thanks to them, but has said that in view of the situation in the country he does not feel happy that any fuss should be made about his own birthday.

He remarked: "birthdays come and birthdays go. We should think of the nation."

It is understood that in view of the definite attitude the Pandit has taken in this matter, the idea of holding a grand public function at Benares on 25th instant to celebrate the Pandit's 74th birthday is being dropped.—A. P.

A GERMAN LESSON TO INDIA IN SELF-HELP

During this Winter street-collections are taking place in Germany every month, each contributor receiving a special badge. These badges, the production value of which represents only a fraction of the price at which they are sold, are specially manufactured in those districts of Germany where home-work still exists and where still to-day a state of economic need prevails. On account of the manufacturing of these badges those districts, are, therefore, supplied with work and with a means of subsistence.

Our picture shows the manufacturing of the badges for the winter-help in the districts of distress in the Erz-mountains, which are to be sold during the month of December. The badges for this month are wood-cared Christmas symbols—Christmas trees, Santa Claus and Christmas angels.

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